

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 38

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Each Parish Shall Pay Into the Church Pension Fund

THE PRAYER BOOK REVISION

Sunday, October 8th. The Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Divine service:—10.30, Morning Prayer & Sermon.

11.45 Sunday School session.

7.30 Evening Prayer & Address.

(Oct. 28th.) The Festival of S. S. Simon and Jude, "Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ." St. Jude 1:1. St. Simon and St. Jude were both apostles.

The first is also called Simon Zelotes, and the Canaanite, to distinguish him from Simon Peter. He preached the Gospel in Egypt and Africa, and afterward in Britain, where some say, he was crucified. But others state that he died in Persia, by the hands of idolatrous priests, and that he was sawn asunder. St. Jude is reckoned among the brethren of our Lord, being the son of Joseph and brother of James; but in his humility he calls himself only "the servant of Jesus Christ." He is called in Scripture Lebbeus, expressive of prudence and understanding, and also Thaddeus, to denote one zealous in God's praise. He preached in Judea and Galilee, and has left one epistle. It is believed that he was put to death in Persia by the Magi.

SERVICES DURING RECTOR'S ABSENCE

During the Rector's absence in St. Louis, Mo., from October 9th, until November 1st, the services in St. Anne's will continue as usual; the hours being 10.30, Morning Prayer & Sermon and Sunday School, at 11.45. Mr. V. D. Hanby, in charge Oct. 15th, 22nd, and Mr. W. J. Fisher, in charge October 29th. It may be necessary to omit the evening services on these Sundays.

THE CHURCH PENSION FUND

Readers of these notes cannot be entirely ignorant of the Church Pension Fund. From time to time items concerning its work and aspirations have appeared for the benefit of our readers. The plan is, that each parish shall pay into the Church Pension Fund an assessment of seven per cent. on its Rector's salary. The Fund then will be able to grant the clergyman, at the age of sixty-eight, a pension amounting to half-pay. There will also be annuities in case of disability at any age, and, in case of death, to the widow and minor children.

2.—Before the Pension scheme can be put into action, however, a reserve fund of five million dollars must be in hand to take care of the "accrued liabilities," that is, to provide for the older clergyman who must be pensioned, and for whom nothing has been paid into the Fund. The raising of this reserve is the largest single enterprise ever undertaken by the Episcopal Church. Already the sum of three million dollars has been pledged. Every communicant who believes that the Church should take care of its servants in old age is invited to make an offering.

Commending this object to your careful consideration, I am,

Faithfully your friend and Rector,

(Rev.) P. L. Donaghy.

Believe that there is lots of goodness in every human being; believe that there is some goodness in even the most apparently evil; and believe that there is goodness in yourself. Then try to make the other man's goodness help yours, and yours help the other man's.

THE PRAYER BOOK REVISION

The Committee on Prayer Book Revision offer many suggestions. In a sense an effort will be made to Americanize the services departing in a measure from the Anglican traditions. The Committee has prepared a separate prayer for the President of the United States and the Governor of the State, and there will be presented for adoption a prayer for Congress, a petition for the army and navy; intercessions for "the Courts of Justice a prayer for our Country," for the State Legislature, and a prayer for Independence Day. The Chairman of the Committee writes: "In the circumstances of this Church seeking to teach the cosmopolitan population of the United States, as also to attract American people by an American service, it must needs be that Anglican tradition and usage be in certain points set aside."

Base Ball Notes

MIDDLETOWN, 6; NEW CASTLE, 3.

New Castle went down to defeat at Academy Park on Saturday afternoon by the score of 6 to 3, thus ending the series as to the independent championship of this county. The visitors came very strong with batters and fielders, with Hofferker and Cobb as their battery and held the locals scoreless up to the sixth, the end of the inning being 3 to 1 in their favor. The locals chances looked gloomy, but in the seventh and eighth five more tallies were added and the victory was won. It was a most excellent contest. The score.

SCORE BY INNINGS

New Castle.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3

Middletown.....0 0 0 0 1 3 2 x—6

SOLDIERS ON SATURDAY

The locals will play today (Saturday) the Fort du Pont soldiers. This is said to be the same team from Fort Penn that defeated the locals 10 to 8 on August 28th, and are anxious to show they can repeat. A good game may be expected.

Keep Away From The Cities!

New York's infantile paralysis record is now over 9000 cases with about 25 per cent. of deaths; Philadelphia's, 800 with 30 per cent. of deaths; Wilmington's, 90 cases with the high death rate of over 50 per cent!

It is well proved that the germs of this awful disease have been carried into homes by persons visiting these cities. Delaware's cases were thus brought from other points. Dr. Frantz, president of the State Board of Health, advises people to refrain from visiting as "the danger of infection still exists."

In view of this fact would it not be wise for those who do some of their shopping in those cities, to patronize the home stores rather than run the risk of bringing this deadly disease home to their little ones?

Our stores are larger and better equipped for business with more and better goods than ever before, and deserve an adequate recognition at the hands of our citizens.

Football Begins At Delaware

The Delaware College football squad was put through the hardest practice of the season Monday and Tuesday afternoon when Coach McAvoy had three squad working for some time.

The candidates have been provided with uniforms this week and this is also a great help in the practice work. Most of the work this week has consisted of signal drills, this being the first time that the candidates have been divided into squads for this class of practice. There has been no opportunity as yet to judge the new material and Coach McAvoy will not know much about it until the scrimmages start which will probably be the first of next week.

Halts Sale of Cemetery for Library

Wilmington's new library will not be built on the site of the First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground, at Tenth and Market streets, according to a decision handed down by Judge Bradford, in the United States Court Monday, unless some other legal action is taken. Judge Bradford entered an interlocutory decree granting a preliminary injunction, restraining the church from selling the cemetery; also restraining it from moving bodies until further order of the Court. The sale of the property to the Library Association is also enjoined.

Saturday, October 7th, on account of Holiday our store will be closed till 6 P. M., then open till 11.30. FOGEL & BURSTAN.

Quick Arrest of Alleged Slayer

Two hours after having received word in Wilmington from the police at Chestertown, Md., that a negro was killed during a fight at a camp-meeting near Sassafras, Sunday, Detective Riley and Fairchild had a negro, giving his name as Jesse Ringgold, under arrest. He was arrested by the detectives at Eleventh and Walnut streets on information furnished by another negro. He admitted he attended the camp-meeting, but denied he did any shooting. He was taken to Chestertown.

Would Forbid Remarriage

Marriage between parties divorced for any cause, either of whom has a husband or wife living, will not be permitted hereafter in the Protestant Episcopal Church, if a new canon, recommended by the committee on marriage and divorce, is adopted by the General Conference of the Church at St. Louis, October 11, according to an announcement in Chicago last week. The committee is composed of five bishops, five priests and five laymen.

\$25 Scholarships

The DeLaval Separator Company has elected Delaware as one of the ten states in which \$1,000 in the form of 40, \$25 scholarships is to be distributed to junior co. testing clubs, open to boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18.

Any boy or girl interested in these scholarships may enroll as a member of a club and may obtain further information by writing P. A. Carroll, Agent in Dairying, Newark, Delaware.

It Interfered With Fishing

"Why don't you advertise?" asked the editor of the home paper. "Don't you believe in advertising?"

"I'm agin advertising," replied the proprietor of the Hayville village store.

"But why are you against it?" asked the editor.

"It keeps a fellow too darn busy," replied the proprietor. "I advertised in a newspaper once about ten years ago, and I never got even time to go fishing."

A New Fortuneteller

A new sort of fortuneteller has blown into town, Madame Jackson who comes all the way from the National Capital to read the palms of suckers with more cash than brains. Madame J., who confesses to being "A Gifted Woman," by means of her wonderful clairvoyant powers can see clean through a grindstone—when there's a hole in it!

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. A. Fogel was in Philadelphia Wednesday.

Miss Lydia Eliason was in Wilmington Thursday.

Mr. William Kirk was a Philadelphia visitor Tuesday.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Wilmington, was home on Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Shepherd is sojourning at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Frank Richards, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buehm were Wilmington visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. George S. Hopkins, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Mary L. Price is spending some time with friends in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaylord Bragdon were Philadelphia visitors on Tuesday.

Mr. W. W. Allen attended the Trenton Fair several days last week.

Miss Catherine Touhey spent the week-end with her mother at Yorklyn.

Mrs. Samuel Price has returned after a visit in Glenolden, Pa., and Wilmington.

Miss Emma Pennington is spending several days with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Clara Frame, of Dover, visited her grandmother Mrs. Clara Clayton recently.

Mrs. Elwood Banning, of Claymont, spent several days last week with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lewis and son, Everett, were Wilmington visitors Monday.

Mrs. George V. Peverly is spending several days with her son at Mechanicsville, Md.

Mr. S. Burstan has returned from a visit with his daughter, Mrs. L. Linan, in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reed, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Northrup.

Miss Dorothy Millman, of Woodside, has been paying her grandmother, Mrs. Rosa Weber, a visit.

Mrs. Howard A. Pool is expecting Mrs. Levin Dale, of Cambridge, Md. for a few days visit.

Mrs. J. C. Armstrong returned Tuesday after a six weeks' visit with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. S. Jones was an over Sunday guest of her daughter, Miss Bertha Jones, in Wilmington.

Mr. Alfred Connelley, of Pennsgrove, N. J., spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connelley.

Mr. Allen McDowell, of Chicago, Ill., visited his brother Dr. H. B. McDowell and family on Tuesday.

Mrs. Louise McColligan has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Norman P. Crouch, in Wilmington.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran is entertaining her brother, Mr. Frank Hardcastle and wife, of New York City, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert Brown Jr., left last week for Annapolis, Md., where they will remain for several months.

Mrs. Fletcher Price, Mrs. Bennett Steele and Mrs. Edgar Ellison of Chesapeake City visited friends here recently.

Miss Anna D. Frame, of near town, has returned home, after a pleasant stay of six weeks, with friends, near Georgetown.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Heaton of Philadelphia will be sorry to learn that their infant child is a victim of Infantile Paralysis.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kumpel, Jr., of Port Penn, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Corbit Vinyard, on Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Vaughn, Mrs. Ethel Brown, Mrs. G. L. Cochran and Mr. Thomas Hall, of Philadelphia, were Betterson visitors last Tuesday.

Mrs. M. D. Wilson, nurse, and family, have returned home from Ocean City, Md., where they spent five weeks very pleasantly at the "Bedsouth" cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William I. Berry and daughters, Misses Gladys and Corinne and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Heiser, all of Newark, were entertained Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. William B. Wilson.

Miss Emma Rutter, Miss Lida McMane and brother Mr. Alexander McMane of North East, Md., were entertained Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Pennington and daughters.

Miss Lena Staats and Miss Emily Allee were sent delegates to represent the Foreign Missionary Society of Bethesda M. E. Church, this town, to the convention being held in Lebanon, Pa., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Messick and daughter, Blanche, motored to Laurel on Sunday and from there to Snow Hill, Md., where they were guests of relatives and friends. They returned Monday and reported a fine trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Burris, Miss Mary Hutchins and Frederick Brady attended the exhibition of paintings given by Stanley M. Arthurs and Clifford W. Ashley in the rose room of Hotel du Pont on Saturday evening.

Blackbirds Into Corn Crop

Blackbirds are doing considerable damage to crops still in the field in Sussex. They travel in flocks numbering a thousand or more and when they descend in a field of corn or other grain there is "something doing."

Parent-Teacher Meeting Postponed

Because of the inclement weather on last Friday, the Parent-Teacher's meeting was postponed until yesterday (Friday afternoon) when it was held in the Assembly room at the school.

McCLEARY FUNERAL

The funeral services of Mrs. Josephine McCleary were held at her late residence on East Lake Street, on Tuesday morning, at 11.30 o'clock, Rev. F. H. Moore, D. D. officiating with scriptural readings and prayer. Mr. Moore also paid a beautiful tribute to the departed mother, a life-long member of the Forest Presbyterian Church and also referred in terms of warm praise to the deceased's daughter for her long and patient care of her mother.

Vocal music was given by Mrs. Samuel Price, Mrs. Corbit Vinyard and Mr. Charles E. Stewart, who all sang with deep feeling and sweetness, "Does Jesus Care" and "Abide With Me." Friends had bestowed many beautiful offerings of flowers.

The funeral services were finished at the grave in the Forest Cemetery where the remains were interred.

For twenty years Miss Jennie McCleary was the support of her mother and for thirteen years also her loving, devoted nurse.

The Transcript thinks it at once a duty and a privilege to speak thus publicly its few words of appreciative praise of this beautiful illustration of filial love and sacrifice.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, October 8th, 1916,

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Preaching in the Armstrong Chapel by the Pastor.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic "What New Work Should Our Society Undertake?" Ex. 14. 8-15.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting.

The pastor earnestly requests that all of these services be largely attended. Special attendance is called to the re-opening of the Sunday School and of the Armstrong Chapel.

The Mite and Missionary Society of Forest Presbyterian Church will hold their annual Bake and sale of the old and new to-day (Saturday), October 7th, in the vacant store room next door to the Peoples Bank, and a liberal patronage is requested.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, October 8th, 1916.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting, led by Brother James Jarrell, Jr.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by Dr. E. W. Caswell. Do not fail to come Sunday morning and hear Dr. Caswell. He will give us something good.

2 P. M. Rally Day in the school. Let all come to this service. We will be glad to have the parents visit the school on that occasion.

7.30 P. M. The regular evening worship, at which time the pastor will give the first one of a series of "Temperance" addresses to be given Sunday evenings during the month of October. Every one is invited to hear these addresses.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Class meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

St. Paul's Church Notes

9.45 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Rev. W. A. Wise, Dist. will preach.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School Session.

6.45 P. M. Epworth League. Leader George Pote.

7.30 Evening Sermon.

Everyone is cordially invited to all these services.

Saturday Evening 7.30 Combined 2d and 3d Quarterly Conference.

Baptismal Service

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright S. Coppage Thursday afternoon, Sept. 27, at four-thirty o'clock, Elsie Paxson Eliason and Clara Mildred Coppage were baptised by the Rev. Percy L. Donaghy, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Eliason, Mrs. Aaron Knight Paxson, Mrs. Eugene E. Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. Wright S. Coppage. After the service a delightful luncheon was served.

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of The Transcript we wish to thank all the friends as well as the Volunteer Hose Co., for their help during the destruction of our home by fire last Saturday night.

C. R. Manlove and family.

Card of Thanks

We desire to extend our thanks to all our friends and neighbors who assisted us during the illness and death of our mother Mrs. Josephine McCleary.

Son and Daughter.

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of The Transcript we wish to thank all the friends who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our mother, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lockwood.

Family.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY PORTS

New moon.

Fodder saving time.

Hallowe'en this month.

That fall time feeling is here.

The year is just three-quarters gone.

"When a man realizes he is unable to govern himself," says the Cynical Bachelor, "he gets married."

Leaves are beginning to fall, making more work for the house-wife in order to keep her premises neat and clean.

Epworth League of the St. Georges M. E. Church held a social at the home of Edward Sparks, near St. Georges, Tuesday evening.

An oyster supper was held in the fire engine hall Delaware City on Thursday evening, October 5, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.

Many yachts have been passing through the canal at Delaware City the past few days on their way to the south, where they will spend the winter.

It will be well for drivers of teams to remember that an automobile should always be allowed to pass on the left of them, both going and coming.

John Heldmyer Jr., Real Estate Broker North Broad street has bought the Frank I. Daniels farm between Ginns Corner and Blackbird containing 130 acres.

Edward M. Jones, son of the Rev. George P. Jones of Elkton, formerly pastor of Bethesda M. E. Church, has entered Wesleyan University as a student.

Misses Pauline Frederick, of Bacon Hill, and Mary L. Davis, of Cecilton, are listed in the Freshmen class at the Women's College, of Delaware, at Newark.

The formal opening of the New Century Club will be held on Tuesday, October 24th, when guests from all over the state will be present. An informal meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 17th.

The J. H. Hofferker Canning Co., of Smyrna, have about finished their pack of tomatoes this week after the largest pack in their history. They have a record of 40,000 cases.

While driving along the road near Cecilton, one day recently, Mrs. G. A. M. Johnson, of Earleville, was thrown from the carriage when the horse stumbled and fell, but luckily she escaped with a few bruises.

The regular monthly meeting of the branch of the Hebrew Charity Association was held at the home of the president Joseph Berkman, Sunday evening with a full attendance. It was decided to send fifty dollars to the relief of the war sufferers.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the Post Office for the week ending Sept. 28th, 1916: Miss Lucile M. White, Miss Mary Elzize Collins, Miss Sadie Stump, O. K. Rhea (2), William Ward, Sandy Ruffin, C. Chopks, Alfred Wilkins.

The combined tomato and corn canning of the Wright Canning Co., at Townsend will close down after one more week. The department for canning corn was closed for the season on Saturday, September 23. The pack of corn amounted to 45,000 cases, while the season's output of tomatoes will amount to about 20,000 cases.

On Saturday, October 14, at Middletown, will be held an examination for fourth-class postmaster at Earleville. Age limit for men 21 years and over, for women 18 years. Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the postoffice for which the examination is announced. The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements. Application forms can be obtained from the post-master at Earleville or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and should be filed at least 7 days before date of examination.

Saturday, October 7th, on account of Holiday our store will be closed till 6 P. M., then open till 11.30. FOGEL & BURSTAN.

Gunning Season for Birds & Fowl

The act of Congress of March 4, 1913 provides for the protection of migratory birds, with a penalty for violation of \$100 or 90 days imprisonment, or both. Shooting is prohibited between sunset and sunrise. A State law governs only when it opens the season later or closes it earlier than the Federal regulation. The open seasons for Delaware are as follows:

Redbirds and ricebirds, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.

Blackbreasted and golden plover and yellow legs, Aug. 16 to Nov. 30.

Waterfowl, coots and gallinules Nov. 1 to Jan. 31.

Indefinitely. Cranes, bandtailed pigeons, woodcocks, swans, curlew, willet, upland plover and smaller shorebirds protected until Sept. 1, 1918.

WARWICK

Miss Jodie Stearns is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Rev. J. N. Link and family spent Tuesday in Sassafras.

Cannery closed on Tuesday, help returning to Baltimore on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lane entertained friends from Philadelphia over Sunday.

Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. John Price, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. W. Johns visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Clayton Wednesday, near Bethel.

Mrs. Clara Manlove, of Cecilton, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Stanley McCubbin.

Preaching Sunday evening at 7.30; Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M. Everyone welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phillips, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King, near town.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, of near town.

Mr. Hazel Price son of Mr. and Mrs. John Price, of near town, left for Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., on Monday, where he has a student.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt, Miss Ethel Merritt, Mrs. V. L. Vinyard and Mr. T. B. Vinyard were Sunday guests of Mrs. Guy Johnson, in North East.

Minstrel and Comedy

The Middletown Athletic Association will stage a benefit for the baseball club under the direction of Mr. Chas. D. Campbell, of Bridgeton, N. J. The production is in two parts:

Part I.—"A Night at a Cabaret," a novelty in minstrel first part.

Solos. First Part: Miss Jennie Gallagher, Miss Blanche Deakney, Mr. J. Harry Vinyard, Mr. Elmer Vinyard, Mr. Lee Vinyard, Mr. William Meyers Mr. John Dickson and others.

Part II.—Will do away with the old fashioned olio and introduce a 45 minute comedy: "Mose Gumbo's Last Day at School."

Rehearsals are now under way and the best talent in town taking part. Will be held in New Century Club building Friday and Saturday evenings, Oct 13th and 14th.

To Improve Delaware Road

Extensive plans have been mapped out for improvements to the Delaware Railroad which, when completed, will give the main line of that road a complete double track system from Wilmington to Delmar, a distance of 97 miles, with the exception of slightly more than a mile through Seaford.

The plans also call for new interlocking signal plants at Harrington and Greenwood. This line is one of the most profitable divisions on the entire Pennsylvania system.

Infantile Paralysis

Wilmington's 90 cases show the fearful death rate of 50 per cent. which is higher than any yet known! This awful disease

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

October 2, 1915.
Russians gained on the Vilna front.
Bulgarian forces massed on Serbian frontier.
German attempt to cross Danube at Semendria repulsed by Serbians.
Germans made fierce counter-attacks on west front.

October 3, 1915.
Seventy thousand French troops landed at Saloniki.
Russians rolled back Hindenburg's armies.
Germans retook greater part of Hohenzollern redoubt from British.
Russians advanced in region of Van in the Caucasus.
French airmen bombed German depots in Luxemburg.

October 4, 1915.
Russians retook many villages, driving back Teutons in north and south.
Russia presented ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding break with central powers.
Germans gained ground in counter-attacks near Lens and Givency.
Austrian submarine sank British steamer off Greek coast.

October 5, 1915.
Allies' ministers to Bulgaria demanded their passports.
Greek premier Venizelos resigned.
Lord Derby made director of recruiting in Great Britain.
Germany disavowed sinking of Arabic and offered reparation to America.
German submarine sank two British steamers.
More allied troops landed at Saloniki.

October 6, 1915.
Russians attacked Austrians along Bessarabian frontier.
French captured Tahure in Champagne.
Austro-German invasion of Serbia begun.
Zaimis became Greek minister.

October 7, 1915.
Austro-Germans, 400,000 strong, forced the passage of Danube, Save and Drina rivers and entered Serbia.
Russian cruisers bombarded Bulgarian port of Varna.
Lord Bryce told parliament 800,000 Armenians had been massacred by Turks.

October 8, 1915.
Serbians checked Austro-Germans, inflicting heavy losses.
French made more gains in Champagne.
Russian armies attacked along whole eastern line.

ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

A new method of utilizing coal in competition with oil fuel is being tried at Vancouver. It is said that crushed coal can be supplied to steam-producing furnaces by the same method that oil is utilized. The new process is of special interest to British Columbia, as it is proposed to apply it to smelting purposes in the big mining plants of the province. It is asserted that seven tons of copper ore can be smelted with one ton of coal by this process, whereas formerly the ratio was a ton of coal to a ton of ore.

Russia and Serbia, also Austria, may allow young women to fight in their armies, but Canada will not, although according to a recruiting officer in Winnipeg, several have applied, and two could hardly be kept from joining by force in response to a call for "stenographers for the second service unit of the Nineteenth battalion."

Refining nickel by a new process is reported as having been discovered in Canada. The claim is that 100 pounds of matte can be converted into 50 pounds of metal in 48 hours, and that the low-grade iron ores of the Laurentian hills near Ottawa can be used.

In British Columbia half of the industrial capital is invested in the lumbering and woodworking business, half the pay roll of the provinces is derived from the forests and 37 per cent of the annual wealth production is attributed to the same source.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river in an average year discharged into the gulf of California 938,000,000 tons of silt and salt, equal to 20 tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

For the eight months ending with last February the overseas trade of Australia showed a gain of \$88,145,825 when contrasted with the corresponding foreign commerce of the previous year.

Because of the war, chicory is selling high in England—at from \$125 to \$140 a ton, whereas in normal times it can be bought for \$35 to \$40 a ton.

India's rice crop of the year is estimated at 75,792,000 acres, slightly in excess of the acreage of the year before. The total yield is expected to be 21 per cent greater than last year. Estimates for both area and yield are the greatest on record.

The ducks of J. A. Andrew of Shirland tract, California, are supplying him with valuable nuggets, the gizard of one having two gold nuggets and two platinum nuggets, and another a gold nugget.

New Brunswick, N. J., in October, will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of Rutgers college.

GERMANY IS LIVING UP TO HER PLEDGES

No Vessels With Americans Aboard Torpedoed.

GENERAL SKINNER'S REPORT

United States Consul General Gives a List Of Seven Ships That Were Attacked Within Past Five Days.

Washington.—Reports from American consuls in Europe show that there has been within the past two weeks a renewal of German submarine warfare on an unprecedented scale. The reports also show that the Germans have attacked no vessel on which there were American citizens.

A dispatch from Consul General Skinner, at London, reporting seven cases of submarine attacks within five days, corroborated the reports of other consular agents. He cabled: "Danish schooner Emanuel sunk; Russian schooner Ema sunk, 28th, and crew of eight cast adrift in own boat; landed Galway, 29th."

"British steamer Maywood sunk, crew saved; British schooner Pearl sunk, 30th, crew landed at Falmouth; British steamer Rollins sunk, crew landed probably at a Spanish port."

"Norwegian steamer Vindegen sunk 27th, crew landed at Palma; British schooner William George sunk."

"A State Department official, referring to the various consular reports, said Germany was evidently trying to live up to her pledges to the United States in the settlement of the Sussex case. The sole adverse exception to the conduct of submarine warfare by the Central Powers is that of the Italian steamer Stella Delmaras on which there were American citizens and which was alleged to have been blown up without warning or provision for the safety of the crew who were landed at Toulon."

An inquiry was made of Austria in this case as the department believed it was not a German submarine which violated the law. The answer of Austria has not yet been received, nor has her answer to the demand of the United States that she apologize and make reparations for the attack on the Standard Oil steamer Petrolite.

VILLA COURTS AMERICANS.

Invites Mining Men To Resume Work In Chihuahua.

El Paso, Tex.—Villa told the Mexican mining men at San Andres, Chihuahua, after capturing that town from Carranza troops September 24 that he had no enmity toward the Americans, and asked them to notify their American friends to resume work at their mines in Eastern Chihuahua, as he would give them all guarantees, two Mexican mining men who arrived from San Andres reported.

Villa, in an impassioned address to the townspeople, declared he was fighting "only the traitor Carranza," they said. He announced that Santa Ysabel and San Andres that he would return in a few days, and any male resident of these towns over the age of 14 who was not ready to take up arms with him would be put to death, the mining men state. Villa got 100 recruits at these two villages before marching toward Cusihuiriachic, they said.

HIGH FOOD COST HITS NAVY.

Many Firms, Unable To Meet Contracts, Fail To Bid.

New York.—Bids for food supplies for the United States Navy, just received here, are much higher than those of last year. Some of the items called for, such as beans and corn, are so scarce that many firms which usually bid on these contracts did not compete. Only two firms bid on the string bean contract and offered to fill only part of the order of 500,000 pounds. One firm offered to supply 70,000 pounds for \$23,120. The lowest bid for 1,140,000 pounds of canned corn was \$85,174, while 2,305,000 pounds of canned tomatoes were offered for \$112,945. One of the largest items on the list was 640,000 pounds of canned peaches, which were offered at \$51,319.

LONDON TO MOVE CLOCKS BACK.

Daylight-Saving System Discarded For Old-Time Plan.

New York.—Legal time in Great Britain was put back one hour, beginning 3 A. M., October 1. This means that British time from October 1 will be the same as it was before the daylight-saving system was inaugurated on the morning of May 21.

MEDICINE CAUSES WRECK.

Auto Driver Unconscious From An Overdose Of Headache Tablets.

York, Pa.—An automobile ran up a bank on the Wrightsville pike and turned turtle when the driver lost consciousness after taking an overdose of headache tablets. William L. Bare and his son, Ervin L. Bare, the driver, were injured. The younger Mr. Bare is suffering from concussion of the brain. His father was cut and bruised.

COVERED WITH ROSIN; BURNED.

Mrs. Essal Was Fret Killed, Physicians Decide.

Mountain View, N. H.—An examination by Medical Referee Horne and other physicians led to the discovery that the body of Mrs. Florence A. Small, which was found in the burned ruins of her home in Ossipee Friday, had been covered with rosin after she had been shot, beaten and strangled. Frederick L. Small, the woman's husband is in the Ossipee jail, charged with murder.

FOOTBALL SEASON IS HERE



RUSSIANS MAKE ANOTHER DRIVE

Keep on Their Steady Advance Toward Lemberg.

TEUTON LINE PUSHED BACK

Two Prolonged Advances Made Toward the Galician Capital—Berlin Admits Russians Have Penetrated German Lines.

London.—The two-pronged advance of the Russians on Lemberg is again gathering full headway, and the Austro-German armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Archduke Karl have been pushed back. Both northeast and southeast of the Galician capital the Russians have registered advances, capturing according to the official report issued in Petrograd, more than 4,000 prisoners. Russian gains are admitted by Berlin.

The two main actions are being waged in the region of the Brody-Krasne railway, about 30 miles northeast of Lemberg, and the Brzezany sector on the Zlota Lipa River, 50 miles southeast of the city.

In the former district the Russians have pressed forward against heavy resistance, taking about 2,000 prisoners. A Teuton position on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa was carried on the southeastern section of the advance.

This new stroke of General Brusilov is believed to have been made to forestall the offensive contemplated by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. It puts the Teutons upon a strict defensive in the Eastern theater, followed close upon the heels of tentative attacks by them which are believed to have been the first movements of the contemplated push.

The Russian official statement says: "In the neighborhood of the Brody-Krasne Railway and to the southward, our troops, by heavy fighting are forcing their way forward, the enemy stubbornly resisting the advance. We have captured here 59 officers and 1,928 men of the rank and file."

"The fighting is turning to our favor to the south of Brzezany on the River Tseniuvka and in the region of the highest on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa. Here we captured part of the enemy position by assault, taking 112 officers and 2,268 of the rank and file, as well as some machine guns. Enemy counter attacks during the night were frustrated by our fire."

Berlin's report on the operations follows: "The Russians at various places have resumed their attacks. On both sides of the Brody-Lemberg Railway and to the southward as far as Graborna, near Zarkow, the Russians' attacks were partially checked by our curtain of fire, while as many as seven repeated charges were completely broken up."

"On the southern wing of this front the Russians have obtained a footing in our first line of defense."

"On the front of Archduke Karl, on both sides of the Zlota Lipa violent hand to hand fighting has been in progress. In the angle between the Coniova and the Zlota Lipa the Russians have advanced. Further to the West the Turkish troops ejected by counter attacks the Russian detachments which had forced their way into their lines. Two hundred and thirty prisoners were brought in."

HURLED FORTY FEET BY AUTO.

Girl Stepped From Trolley Track In Front Of Machine.

Cumberland, Md.—Viola, 9-year-old daughter of B. L. Moreland, was hurled 40 feet on the National Pike, near the Six-Mile House, when struck by an automobile driven by F. M. Blowers, of Rice's Landing. The child is at the Western Maryland Hospital, where hopes are held out for her recovery. She was out with her parents gathering chestnuts.

MOB KILLS TWO NEGROES.

Breaks Tennessee Jail and Shoots Alleged Murderers.

Nashville, Tenn.—Two negroes arrested in connection with the murder of Bud Burns at Gardonsburg, were taken from the Hohenwald jail by a mob and shot to death against trees on a nearby hill.

Electric massaging apparatus which emanates violet rays has been invented for imparting a general tonic effect to the scalp and face.

BANDITS' HEAVY LOSS IN BATTLE

Villa Followers Killed in Fight at Cusihuiriachic.

CARRANZISTAS ALSO SUFFER

An Appeal For Surgeons and Medical Supplies Is Made By General Ramos—Baudelio Uribe Is Taken Prisoner.

Chihuahua City, Mexico.—Over a hundred Villa followers were killed, the bandit leader, Baudelio Uribe was taken prisoner and heavy casualties suffered by Carranza forces in a terrific fight at Cusihuiriachic, an important mining center, about 50 miles southwest of Chihuahua City, according to a message received by General Trevino from General Matias Ramos, who was himself slightly wounded.

Details of the fight were few and were appended to the request of General Ramos for surgeons and medical supplies. A hospital corps detachment was accordingly rushed to the scene by train.

It is stated that the garrison at Cusihuiriachic co-operated with the forces of Ramos, but whether they were attacked or had been the aggressors does not appear.

Baudelio Uribe, leader of the band and Villa's chief lieutenant, was the originator of the idea of cutting off the ears of captured government soldiers. Many others of his command are reported to have been made prisoners.

News of the fight was also received here from the telegraph operator to Santa Isabel, who added nothing to the report of General Ramos. The General's official report was sent by way of that town, to which the hospital train has been dispatched.

Santa Isabel is 33 miles by train from Chihuahua. The Mexican Northwestern Railway makes a loop to Cusihuiriachic from Santa Isabel, while the direct distance between the two towns is about 35 miles.

Troops continue to pour into Chihuahua City from the south to participate in the Villa hunt.

TO STANDARDIZE GASOLINE.

Department Of Commerce To Protect Motorists.

Washington.—Constant complaint that automobile users are receiving adulterated gasoline from dealers has prompted the Department of Commerce to undertake standardization of the oil. The subject was discussed today by Secretary Redfield and Dr. W. S. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, and it was agreed that Dr. Stratton should appoint a committee of experts from his bureau to define specifications for a standard gasoline. Later the department will devise methods by which the standard can be made more effective.

COL. F. W. ROE, U. S. A., SUICIDE.

Son Of Late Admiral In Ill Health For Three Years.

Port Orange, Fla.—Col. F. W. Roe, U. S. A. (retired), son of the late Admiral Roe, shot himself here and died instantly. He is survived by an invalid widow here and mother in Washington, where the body will be taken. He had been an invalid for three years.

MANUFACTURERS PROTEST.

Woolen and Worsted Men Want Dyestuffs Report Announced.

Washington.—The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers telegraphed the Department of Commerce protesting against the holding up of the census report on dyestuffs. Secretary Redfield replied that the report on dyestuffs was being withheld temporarily to afford proper privacy to transactions of dye importers.

INTERNEED SHIPS SAIL.

U. S. Warships Convoy Germans From Norfolk To Philadelphia.

Norfolk, Va.—The interned German commerce raiders Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich left the navy yard here under convoy of American warships for Philadelphia. The convoy consisted of the battleships Minneapota and Vermont, the destroyers McDougal and Fanning and the tugs Sonoma, Ontario and Patapsco. Additions to the navy yard here necessitated the transfer.

NO PEACE TALK BY CHANCELLOR

Hollweg Says Allies Can't Pierce German Lines.

U. S. CALLED UNNEUTRAL

Made Theme For Criticism Of Americans With Entente Armies. Chancellor Discourages Peace Talk.

Berlin, via London.—Immediately on the heels of the utterances of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag concerning the submarine campaign the afternoon newspapers generally print strong criticisms of the neutrality of the United States, based on the news of the death of the American aviator, Kiffin Rockwell, and the presence of other American aviators on the western front.

They connect this evidence of American sympathy for the Entente Allies, and the supplying of war materials by firms in the United States as an indication of the fulfillment of concessions to the American standpoint with regard to submarines. They declare that these facts show how American respect for neutrality is vanishing and how America is misusing the present form of submarine warfare to cover the active participation of American citizens in the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

The Lokal Anzeiger, under the heading "American Neutrality," prints the following:

"With a naïveté which must appear astonishing, even in a war which overturns ordinary conceptions of international law and neutrality, the Paris Matin announces that Aviator Rockwell, one of the best-known American airmen, has fallen in an air battle. The Matin does not attempt to dispute the fact, long known to us, that at Verdun an aero troop under the name of the American Aviation Squadron participated in the fighting."

"We all know that, impelled by love of peace and chary of human sacrifices, we made concessions to America, and now see with astonishment that the concessions have resulted only in the further supply of the Entente with ammunition and guns. We now see further how our conciliatory attitude directly has been misused on the American side, and Americans can, therefore, reach the enemy and fill important positions."

"We are acquainted naturally with the love of adventure in the American blood, and we do not condemn it. We also would have no occasion whatever to pay attention to the exercise of this passion, if we had not believed that the concessions to the United States would be sufficient for honorable men to bridge the strongest inclinations to ignore the most natural obligations of neutrality."

"We still believe it will be possible for the American Government to take measures that the concessions made to it shall not undergo usages to which under no circumstances we can submit on the part of American citizens. Such actions can only be regarded as an evasion of our agreement with the union."

Would Use Every Means.

The German Chancellor did not directly discuss the submarine issue in his speech to the Reichstag, the only reference made to it being the declaration that "a German statesman who would hesitate to use against his enemy every available instrument of battle that would shorten this war—such a statesman should be hanged." He also expressed his contempt for those who were circulating reports that all Germany's means of fighting were not being employed to the fullest possible extent. He added that in order to disappoint the enemy, "who is on the watch for every breach of our inner determinations," he would not give details.

Predicts Lines Will Hold. The Allies cannot break through the German lines on the Somme, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Reichstag, making a similar statement in regard to the eastern front.

"The English and French, it is true," he said, "have achieved advantages. Our first lines have been pressed back some kilometers and we have also to deplore heavy losses in men and material. That was inevitable in an offensive on such a mighty scale. But what our enemies hoped to accomplish, namely, break through on a grand scale and roll up our positions, has not been attained. The battle of the Somme will cost further sacrifices. Still another trench and another village may be lost, but they will not get through."

TO BRING MEMPHIS SURVIVORS.

Transport Hancock Will Leave Santo Domingo Tomorrow.

Washington.—The transport Hancock left Santo Domingo Sunday for the United States with about 300 members of the crew of the wrecked cruiser Memphis, officers of the court of inquiry who have investigated the disaster and guns and other valuable equipment which have been salvaged.

BILLY SUNDAY TO GOTHAM.

To Campaign There Next April, May and June.

New York.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, will preach in New York during April, May and June of 1917. Announcement of the definite date for the revival was made by James M. Speers, chairman of the campaign. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 20,000 will be erected.

Luxemburg has an area of 1,000 square miles.

TO TAX AT FULL VALUE

State Commission Gives County Men Instructions.

WORK WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY

Lands and Buildings To Be Taken Separately After Assessors Are Instructed October 9.

The members and officials of the State Tax Commission had before them the Supervisors of Assessments in the counties and Baltimore city for final instructions regarding the conduct of the general reassessment of real estate in the counties. The supervisors, in turn, will meet the assessors in the respective county seats on October 9 and pass on to them the instructions. The work of actual reassessment then will begin promptly.

One of the points emphasized at the conference was that the assessors should assess property at its full value. Chairman Gorman made the point and it was dwelt upon strongly. The supervisors were told that when the 100 per cent assessment was departed from there entered danger of favoritism and inequality, for one piece of property might be assessed at 80 per cent of its value, and another at 75 per cent; but that if every piece of property were honestly assessed at 100 per cent, inequality would be eliminated as far as humanly possible.

Commissioner Leser explained to the supervisors that a 100 per cent assessment did not necessarily mean an increased payment of taxes by the owner of the property. A thoroughgoing and honest reassessment upon a 100 per cent basis all over the State, he explained, might lead to such an increase in the taxable basis that the rate could be reduced, thus making it possible that an owner would pay less actual taxes upon a 100 per cent assessment than upon a lower one, made under a system which fixed low values upon all properties.

The supervisors also were warned against taking the judgment of the owner as to the value of his property. Commissioner Leser told them that every man thought he paid a "fancy price" for his property and reasoned that it should be assessed at less than the purchase price. Mr. Leser said that in many instances the thing about the property that made the owner pay a "fancy price" would lead almost any other man in the market to pay the "fancy price." He said that the real test of the actual value of property in such cases was whether it could be sold again at the price paid by the owner.

For the first time in the general reassessment of property, lands and buildings will be assessed separately. Mr. Leser said that separate assessments for the two previous assessments, but that the directions were not observed faithfully. The commission will insist upon separation this time. In the assessment of buildings, the assessors will be guided largely by a table furnished by the commission, which uses the "square foot factor" in determining value. The commission holds that buildings of various classes have a more or less fixed relation between value and square foot areas. Assessments upon lands will be made according to their nature; in other words, the arable land in a farm will be assessed as a unit, the marsh land as a unit, the pasture land as a unit, the waste land as a unit, and so on.

Auditor Ray Reappointed.

The Board of Public Works reappointed J. Enos Ray, of Prince George's county, State Auditor, and William A. Gillespie, of Baltimore city, and Thomas J. Murray, of Cecil county, deputies. Mr. Ray receives a salary of \$2,500 a year, and Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Murray receive \$2,000 a year each. Mr. Ray will reappoint George H. Dawson, of Dorchester county, and his other assistants.

Governor Harrington and the other members of the board, in reappointing the Auditor and his deputies, complimented them upon the work they have been doing recently. Apart from their investigations of the offices of the clerks of the Circuit Court and Circuit Court No. 2 in Baltimore, the Governor feels that they have done excellent work in bringing up-to-date the accounts of many other State officers, and in aiding in working out the plans for a uniform fiscal year and a uniform system of accounting in all State departments and institutions.

Governor Harrington said: "Every office that has to make returns to the State, and every institution receiving State aid, is now being annually audited and the audit is a real audit. A uniform system of book-keeping is being established and all institutions and offices where it is feasible are making their fiscal year conform to the State's fiscal year. To do this requires a great deal of work, but the State can feel perfectly satisfied that all accounts will be made strictly to comply with the law. The State Auditor and his force are on the job practically six days in the week, and we feel that they are making good and it gives us pleasure to say so."

Natives of Porto Rico make a fairly permanent yellow dye for textiles from the roots of tumeric, which grows wild over a considerable portion of the island.

American canned salmon is favorably known throughout the entire world. The exports of it amount to \$7,000,000 a year.

A Californian has invented a tough glass hood for automobiles that permits the owner to watch the engine while the car is running.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Mrs. Myrtle Miller, of Clearspring, heard a robber attempting to break into her house on Wednesday night. She fired through a window at the burglar, who escaped.

The reassessment of Washington county property will begin Monday, October 9. The assessors recently appointed by the County Commissioners have been ordered to appear on the date and receive instructions.

John Anti has instituted suit at Hagerstown against the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company for \$15,000 damages for personal injuries received one year ago while working at the company's ice house in Hagerstown. He fell into a cavity in the layers of ice and was seriously hurt.

The Circuit Court has given the Allegany County Commissioners permission to borrow \$10,000 for the use of the Road Directors of the county, to meet requirements on roads and bridges, the fund at their command having run low. The amount is to be provided for in the next levy.

Henry Seward, who, it is alleged, shot and killed Maud Dorsey, wife of Alexander Dorsey, at Liverpool, in the southern part of Charles county, is believed to be hiding in the swamps along the Mattawoman creek, near Pomunk. The sheriff deputized a large posse to scour the woods and swamps, but no trace of Seward was found.

The Anne Arundel County Commissioners have appointed the tax assessors for the several districts, in accordance with the edict of the State Tax Commission and the provisions of the general reassessment law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which was upheld by the Court of Appeals.

The Montgomery County Commissioners have appointed J. Hampton Jones and William J. Umstead to reassess all real estate in the towns of Garrett Park and Kensington, respectively, as part of the plan for a general reassessment of all real estate in the State ordered by the State Tax Commission.

Sparks from a traction engine destroyed the barn of Washington King and the straw shed on the farm of John Dell, near Silver Run. All the hay, straw, wagons and a number of farming implements were burned. The barn on the Dell farm was afire several times, but was saved by a bucket brigade.

Arrangements are being made by which St. Michaels, its business houses and residences will be lighted by electricity furnished from the municipal electric plant at Easton. The town of Royal Oak too probably will be lighted with electricity furnished in Easton, as well as private farmhouses on the line which is to be built between Easton and St. Michaels.

An electric fire alarm system is to be installed in Easton. There will be boxes located in different sections of the town. The key to unlock the box is already in the lock, but is inclosed within a small housing with a glass front. To open the box to send in the alarm the glass must be broken and a switch thrown, which sends the alarm to the engine house.

Mrs. George Keith, 45, and her son, Thomas Keith, 17, near Point of Rocks, were drowned in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Point of Rocks when the mother plunged into the canal to save the life of the boy, who tumbled into 12 feet of water while intoxicated. Two sisters of the youth, Sadie Keith, 14, and Ethel Keith, 10, stood on the bank of the canal and saw their mother and brother go to their deaths.

It is reported that Indian Head soon will have two banks, branches of the Eastern Shore Trust Company and of the Southern Maryland Bank of La Plata. Directors of the latter institution met a number of citizens of the town recently and plans for establishing the branch were considered. The payrolls of the Naval Proving Ground and the Naval Powder Factory are nearly \$1,000 a week and there is no banking facility within 15 miles.

Although no official record has been kept, Mitchell Lingo, of Trinity, claims to have the champion egg-layer of the world in a 2-year-old hen. The hen has laid in the same spot in the barn all year, and Lingo declares, backed by the rest of his family, that she laid 355 eggs last year. The hen is a Rhode Island Red and her eggs are so different from those laid by the rest of the fowls that Lingo says he has no trouble in knowing that she did the laying.

George Fittery, of Big Cove Tannery, while hunting raccoons with Willey Mellott fell 30 feet from a tree and sustained, besides two fractured ribs, serious contusions about the head, body and arms. He lay exposed to the cold for some time before four men carried him to his home, four miles distant.

A vaccination certificate is no longer necessary for children entering the public schools of Washington county. The county School Board has passed an order to that effect.

BEYOND the FRONTIER

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS

by RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"You refuse obedience to the governor of New France?"

"No, monsieur; I am under orders to obey. There will be no trouble between us if you are just to my men. La Barre is not here to decide this, but I am." He put his hand on D'Artigny's shoulder. "Monsieur Casson charges this man with murder. He is an officer of my command, and I arrest him. He shall be protected, and given a fair trial. What more can you ask?"

"You will protect him! help him to escape, rather?" burst out Casson. "That is the scheme, De Baugis."

"Your words are insult, monsieur, and I bear no more. If you seek quarrel, you shall have it. I am your equal, monsieur, and my commission comes from the king. Ah, M. de La Durantaye, what say you of this matter?"

A man, broad-shouldered, in the dress of a woodsman, elbowed his way through the throng of soldiers. He had a strong, good-humored face.

"In faith, I heard little of the controversy, yet 'tis like I know the gist of it, as I have just conversed with a wounded soldier of mine, Barbeau, who repeated the story as he understood it. My hand to you, Sieur d'Artigny, and it seems to me, messieurs, that De Tonty hath the right of it."

"You take this side against us who have the authority of the governor?"

"Pah! that is not the issue. 'Tis merely a question of justice to this lad here. I stand for fair trial with Henri de Tonty, and will back my judgment with my sword."

They stood eye to eye, the four of them, and the group of soldiers seemed to divide, each company drawing to either side. Casson growled some vague threat, but De Baugis took another course, gripping his companion by the arm.

"No, Francois, 'tis not worth the danger," he expostulated. "There will be no crossing of steel. Monsieur Casson, no doubt, had reason to be angered—but not I. The man shall have his trial, and we will learn the right and wrong of all this presently. Monsieur Tonty, the prisoner is left in your charge. Fall back men—to your barracks. Madame, permit me to offer you my escort."

"To where, monsieur?"

"To the only quarters fitted for your reception," he said gallantly, "those I have occupied since arrival here."

"You vacate them for me?"

"With the utmost pleasure," bowing gallantly. "I beg of you their acceptance; your husband has been my guest, and will join me in exile."

"I will use your quarters gladly, Captain de Baugis," I said quietly, "but ask to be left there undisturbed."

"Most assuredly, madame—my servant will accompany you."

"Then good night, messieurs," I faced Casson, meeting his eyes frankly. "I am greatly wearied, and would rest; tomorrow I will speak with you, monsieur. Permit to pass."

He stood aside, unable to affront me, although the anger in his face was evidence enough of brewing trouble. No doubt he had boasted of me to De Baugis, and felt no desire now to have our true relations exposed thus publicly. I passed him, glancing at none of the others, and followed the soldier across the beaten parade. A moment later I was safely hidden within a two-roomed cabin.

A table and two chairs, rudely made with ax and knife, comprised the entire furniture, but a small mirror, unframed, hung suspended against the farther wall. I glanced at my reflection in the glass, surprised to learn how little change the weeks had made in my appearance. It was still the face of a girl which gazed back at me, with clear, wide-open eyes, and cheeks flushed in the freelight. Strange to say, the very sight of my youthful beauty was a disappointment, and brought with it doubt. How could I fight these men? How could I hope to win against their schemes and plans of vengeance?

I opened the single window, and leaned out, grateful for the fresh air blowing against my face, but unable to perceive the scene below shrouded in darkness. Far away, down the valley, was the red glow of a fire, flame reflecting over the surface of the river. I knew I stared down into a great void, but I could hear no sound except a faint gurgle of water directly beneath. I closed the window shutter, and, urged by some impulse, crossed over to the door leading to the other apartment. It was a sleeping room, scarcely more than a large closet, with garments hanging on pegs against the logs, and two rude bunks opposite the door. But the thing which captured my eyes was a bag of brown leather lying on the floor at the head of one of the bunks—a shapely bag, having no distinctive mark about it, and yet which I instantly recognized—since we left Quebec it had been in our boat.

As I stood staring at it, I remembered the words of De Baugis, "your husband has been my guest." Ay, that was it—this had been Casson's quarters since his arrival, and this was his bag, the one he kept beside him in the canoe, his private property. My heart beat wildly in the excitement of discovery, yet there was no hesitation; instantly I was upon my knees tugging at the straps. They yielded easily, and I forced the leather aside, gaining glimpse of the contents.

I discovered nothing but clothes at first—moccasins and numerous undergarments—together with a uniform, evidently new, and quite gorgeous. The removal of these, however, re-

vealed a pocket in the leather side-seam, fastened, and on opening this with trembling fingers, a number of papers were disclosed.

Scarcely venturing to breathe, hardly knowing what I hoped to find, I drew these forth, and glanced hastily at them. Surely the man would bear nothing unimportant with him on such a journey; these must be papers of value, for I had noted with what care he had guarded the bag all the way. Yet at first I discovered nothing to reward my search—there was a package of letters, carefully bound with a strong cord, a commission from La Barre, creating Casson a major of infantry, a number of receipts issued in Montreal, a list of goods purchased at St. Ignace, and a roster of men composing the expedition.

At last from one corner of the pocket I drew forth a number of closely written pages, evidently the governor's instruction. They were traced in so fine a hand that I was obliged to return beside the fire to decipher their contents. They were written in detail, largely concerned with matters of routine, especially referring to relations with the garrison of the fort, and Casson's authority over De Baugis, but the closing paragraph had evidently been added later, and had personal interest. It read: "Use your discretion as to D'Artigny, but violence will hardly be safe; he is thought too well of by La Salle, and that fox may get Louis' ear again. We had best be cautious. Chevet, however, has no friends, and I am told, possesses a list of the La Chesnayne property, and other documents which had best be destroyed. Do not fall in this, nor fear results. We have gone too far to hesitate now."

I took this page, and thrust it into my breast. It was not much, and yet it might prove the one needed link. I ran through the packet of letters, but they apparently had no bearing on the case.

Assured that I had overlooked nothing, I thrust the various articles back, rewrapped the bag, and returned to the outer room. As I passed before the fire, someone rapped at the door. I stood erect, my fingers gripping the pistol, which I still retained. Again the raps sounded, clearly enough defined in the night, yet not violent or threatening.

"Who is there?" I asked.

"Your husband, my dear—Francois Casson."

"But why do you come? It was the pledge of De Baugis that I was to be left alone."

"A fair pledge enough, although I was not consulted. From the look of your eyes, little difference if I had been. You are as sweet in disposition as ever, my dear; yet never mind that—we'll soon settle our case now. I warrant you. Meanwhile I am content to wait until my time comes. 'Tis not you I seek tonight, but my dressing case."

"Your dressing case?"

"Ay, you know it well, a brown leather bag I bore with me during our journey."

"And where is it, monsieur?"

"Beneath the bunk in the sleeping room. Pass it out to me, and I will ask no more."

"'Twill be safer if you keep your word," I said quietly, "for I still carry Hugo Chevet's pistol, and know how to use it. Draw away from the door, monsieur, and I will thrust out the bag."

I lowered the bag, opening the door barely wide enough to permit the bag's passage. The light from the fire gleamed on the barrel of the pistol held



I Glanced at My Reflection in the Glass.

In my hand. It was the work of an instant, and I saw nothing of Casson, but, as the door closed, he laughed scornfully.

"'Tis your game tonight, madame," he said spitefully, "but tomorrow I play my hand. I thank you for the bag, as it contains my commission. By virtue of it I shall assume command of this Fort St. Louis, and I know how to deal with murderers. I congratulate you on your lover, madame—good night."

I must have slept from sheer exhaustion, although I made an attempt to lie down. It was broad daylight when I awoke, aroused by pounding on the door. To my inquiry a voice announced food, and I lowered the bar, permitting an orderly to enter, bearing a tray, which he deposited on the table. Without speaking, he turned to leave

the room, but I suddenly felt courage to address him.

"You were not of our party," I said gravely. "Are you a soldier of M. de Baugis?"

"No, madame," and he turned facing me, his countenance a pleasant one. "I am not a soldier at all, but I serve M. de Tonty."

"Ah, I am glad of that. You will bear to your master a message?"

"Perhaps, madame," his tone somewhat doubtful. "You are the wife of Monsieur Casson?"

"Do not hesitate because of that," I hastened to say, believing I understood his meaning. "While it is true I am legally the wife of Francois Casson, my sympathies now are altogether with the Sieur d'Artigny. I would have you ask M. de Tonty to confer with me."

"Yes, madame."

"You have served with D'Artigny?"

"You know him well?"

"Three years, madame; twice he saved my life on the great river. M. de Tonty shall receive your message."

I could not eat, although I made the endeavor, and finally crossed to the window, opened the heavy wooden shutters, and gazed without. What a marvelous scene that was! Never before had my eyes looked upon so fair a view, and I stood silent and fascinated. My window opened to the westward, and I gazed down from the very edge of the vast rock into the wide valley. Great treelines were below, and I had to lean far out to see the silvery waters lapping the base of the precipice, but a little beyond, the full width of the noble stream became visible, decked with islands, and winding here and there between green-clad banks, until it disappeared in the far distance.

I had neglected to bar the door, and as I stood there gazing in breathless fascination, a sudden step on the floor caused me to turn in alarm. My eyes encountered those of De Tonty, who stood hat in hand.

"'Tis a fair view, madame," he said politely. "In all my travels I have seen no nobler domain."

"It hath a peaceful look," I answered, still struggling with the memory. "Can it be true the savages hold the valley?"

"All too true—see, yonder, where the smoke still shows, dwell the Kaskaskias. Not a lodge is left, and the bodies of their dead strew the ground. Along those meadows three weeks since there were the happy villages of twelve tribes of peaceful Indians; to-day those who yet live are fleeing for their lives."

"And this fort, monsieur?"

"Safe enough, I think, although no one of us can venture ten yards beyond the gate. The Rock protects us, madame, yet we are greatly outnumbered, and with no ammunition to waste. 'Twas the surprise of the raid which left us thus helpless. Could we have been given time to gather our friendly Indians together, the story would be different."

"They are not cowards, then?"

"Not with proper leadership. We have seen them fight often since we invaded this land. 'Tis my thought many of them are hiding now beyond those hills, and may find some way to reach us. I suspected such an effort last night, when I sent out the rescue party which brought you in. Ah, that reminds me, madame; you sent for me?"

"Yes, M. de Tonty. I can speak to you frankly? You are the friend of Sieur d'Artigny?"

"Faith, I hope I am, madame, but I know not what has got into the lad—he will tell me nothing."

"I suspected as much, monsieur. It was for that reason I have sent for you. He has not even told you the story of our journey?"

"Ay, as brief as a military report—not a fact I could not have guessed. There is a secret here, which I have not discovered. Why is M. Casson so wild for the lad's blood, and how came there to be trouble between Rene and the furtrader? Bah! I know the lad is no murderer, but no one will tell me the facts."

"Then I will, monsieur," I said gravely. "It was because of my belief that Sieur d'Artigny would refuse explanation that I sent for you. The truth need not be concealed; not from you, at least, the commander of Fort St. Louis."

"Pardon, madame, but I am not that. La Salle left me in command with less than a dozen men. De Baugis came later, under commission from La Barre, but he also had but a handful of followers. To save quarrel we agreed to divide authority, and so got along fairly well, until M. Casson arrived with his party. Then the odds were altogether on the other side, and De Baugis assumed command by sheer force of rifles. 'Twas La Salle's wish that no resistance be made, but, faith, with the Indians scattered, I had no power. This morning things have taken a new phase. An hour ago M. Casson assumed command of the garrison by virtue of a commission he produced from the Governor La Barre, naming him major of infantry. This gives him rank above Captain de Baugis, and besides, he bore a letter authorizing him to take command of all French troops in this valley. If, in his judgment, circumstances rendered it necessary. No doubt he deemed this the proper occasion."

"To assure the conviction and death of D'Artigny?" I asked, as he passed. "That is your meaning, monsieur?"

"I cannot see it otherwise," he answered slowly. "Although I hesitate to make so grave a charge in your presence, madame, our situation here is scarcely grave enough to warrant his action, for the fort is in no serious danger from the Iroquois. De Baugis,

while no friend of mine, is still a fair-minded man, and merciful. He cannot be made a tool for any purpose of revenge. This truth Major Casson has doubtless learned, and hence assumes command himself to carry out his plans."

I looked into the soldier's dark, clear-cut face, feeling a confidence in him which impelled me to hold out my hand.

"M. de Tonty," I said, determined now to address him in all frankness. "It is true that I am legally the wife of this man of whom you speak, but this only enables me to know his motives better. This condemnation of Sieur d'Artigny is not his plan alone; it was born in the brain of La Barre, and Casson merely executes his orders. I have here the written instructions under which he operates."

I held out to him the page from La Barre's letter.

CHAPTER XX.

The Court-Martial.

De Tonty took the paper from my hand, glanced at it, then lifted his eyes inquiringly to mine.

"'Tis in the governor's own hand. How came this in your possession?"

"I found it in Casson's private bag last night, under the berth yonder. Later he came and carried the bag away, never suspecting it had been opened. His commission was there also. Read it, monsieur."

He did so slowly, carefully, seeming to weigh every word, his eyes darkening, and a flush creeping into his swarthy cheeks.

"Madame," he exclaimed at last, "I care not whether the man be your husband, but this is a damnable conspiracy, hatched months ago in Quebec."

I bowed my head.

"Beyond doubt, monsieur."

"And you found nothing more—no documents taken from Hugo Chevet?"

"None, monsieur; they were either destroyed in accordance with La Barre's instructions, or else M. Casson has them on his person."

"But I do not understand the reason for such foul treachery. What occurred back in New France to cause the murder of Chevet and this attempt to convict D'Artigny of the crime?"

"Sit here, monsieur," I said, my voice trembling, "and I will tell you the whole story. I must tell you, for there is no one else in Fort St. Louis whom I can trust."

I told the tale simply, concealing nothing, not even my growing love for D'Artigny. The man listening inspired my utmost confidence—I sought his respect and faith. As I came to the end for a moment he remained motionless and silent, his eyes grave with thought.

"'Tis a strange, sad case," he said finally, "and the end is hard to determine. I believe you, madame, and honor your choice. The case is strong against D'Artigny; even your testimony is for his defense. Does M. Casson know for his defense the young man that night?"

"He has dropped a remark or two which show suspicion. Possibly some one of the men saw me outside the Mission house, and made report."

"Then he will call you as a witness. If I know the nature of Casson's plan of trial is a mere form, although doubtless he will ask the presence of Captain de Baugis and M. de La Durantaye. Neither will oppose him, so long as he furnishes the proof necessary to convict. He will give his evidence, and call the Indian, and perchance a soldier or two, who will swear to whatever he wishes. If needed, he may bring you in also to strengthen the case. D'Artigny will make no defense, because he has no witnesses, and because he has a fool notion that he might compromise you by telling the whole truth."

"Then there is no hope; nothing we can do?"

"No, madame; not now. I shall not be consulted, nor asked to be present. I am under strict order from La Salle not to oppose La Barre's officers, and, even if I were disposed to disobey my chief, I possess no force with which to act. I have but ten men on whom I could rely, while they number over forty."

"Our policy is to wait, and act after the prisoner has been condemned."

"How? You mean a rescue?"

"Ay, there lies the only hope. There is one man here who can turn the trick. He is D'Artigny's comrade and friend. Already he has outlined a plan to me, but I gave no encouragement. Yet, now that I know the truth, I shall not oppose. Have you courage, madame, to give him your assistance?"

"'Tis like to be a desperate venture."

"I drew a deep breath, but with no sense of fear."

"Yes, monsieur. Who is the man I am to trust?"

"Francois de Boisrondelet, the one who led the rescue party last night."

"A gallant lad."

"Ay, a gentleman of France, a daring heart. Tonight—"

The door opened, and the figure of a man stood outlined against the brighter glow without. De Tonty was on his feet fronting the newcomer, ere I even realized it was Casson who stood there, glaring at us. Behind him two soldiers waited in the sunshine.

"What is the meaning of this, M. de Tonty?" he exclaimed, with no pretense of friendliness. "A rather early morning call, regarding which I was not even consulted. Have hundreds no rights in this wilderness paradise?"

"Such rights as they uphold," returned the Italian, erect and motionless. "I am always at your service, M. Casson. Madame and I have conversed without permission. If that be crime, I answer for it now, or when you will."

It was in Casson's heart to strike. I read the desire in his eyes, in the swift clutch at his sword hilt; but the sarcastic smile on De Tonty's thin lips robbed him of courage.

"'Tis best you curb your tongue," he snarled, "or I will have you in the guardhouse with D'Artigny. I command now."

"So I hear. Doubtless you could convict me as easily."

"What do you mean?"

"Only that your whole case is a tissue of lies."

"Pah! you have her word for it, no doubt. But you will sing a different song presently. Ay, and it will be her testimony which will hang the villain."

"What is this you say, monsieur—my testimony?"

"Just that—the tale of what you saw in the Mission garden at St. Ignace. Say, 'that shot hits, does it? You thought me a 'deep, and with no knowledge of your escape, but I had other eyes open that night, my lady. Now will you confess the truth?'"

"I shall conceal nothing, monsieur."

"'Twill be best that you make no attempt," he sneered, his old braggart spirit reasserting itself as De Tonty kept silent. "I have guard here to escort you to the commandant's office."

"You do me honor," I turned to De Tonty. "Shall I go, monsieur?"

"I think it best, madame," he replied soberly, his dark eyes contemptuously surveying Casson. "To refuse would only strengthen the case against the prisoner. M. Casson will not, I am sure, deny me the privilege of accompanying you. Permit me to offer my arm."

I did not glance toward Casson, but felt no doubt as to the look on his face; yet he would think twice before laying hand on this stern soldier who had offered me protection. The guard at the door fell aside promptly, and permitted us to pass. Some order was

spoken in a low tone, and they fell behind with rifles at trail. Once in the open I became for the first time, aware of irregular rifle firing, and observed in surprise men posted upon a narrow staging along the side of the log stockade.

"Is the fort being attacked?" I asked.

"There has been firing for some days," he answered, "but no real attack. The savages merely hide yonder amid the rocks and woods, and strive to keep us from venturing down the trail. Twice we have made sortie, and driven them away, but 'tis a useless waste of fighting. He called to a man posted above the gate: 'How is it this morning, Jules?'"

The soldier glanced about cautiously, keeping his head below cover.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Kitchener Wheat.

Some years ago Lord Kitchener's name was given to a kind of wheat that was introduced by him into South Africa. The story is told in the Daily London Chronicle. While Kitchener was in India some of the acquaintances he had made in South Africa wrote to him that their wheat was suffering from rust and that they had heard that Tibetan wheat was immune from this disease. Could he send them a few bushels? He sent the wheat and that was an end of the matter, as he thought.

Some years afterward he was at Nairobi, and saw a few acres of growing wheat, named Kitchener wheat. He learned that the seed had come from a part of South Africa, 2,000 miles distant—the offspring of the marriage of his Tibetan wheat with a native variety. "So," said Lord Kitchener, "just as my grandfather, Doctor Chevallier, gave his name to a famous barley, mine is now attached to a special kind of wheat."

Worth Knowing.

Gumbolts are most peculiar and result generally from a decayed root, which causes the inflammation and abscess that resolves itself into a gumbolt. Foment the outside of the face with a hot camomile and poppy head fomentation and apply a small white bread-and-milk poultice to the gumbolt. Renew frequently. So soon as the pain and swelling have disappeared it is best to have the tooth removed. In cases where decayed and ulcerated roots have been allowed to remain, disease of the jawbone has resulted. Usually when the sufferer takes cold there will be a renewal of the inflammation, pain and annoyance.

Musical Instrument Output.

American manufacturers of musical instruments, with an annual output valued at about \$100,000,000, export only \$300,000 worth annually to foreign countries. American pianos are chiefly exported to Canada, where they constitute about 90 per cent of the total imports of that class to Great Britain, for shipment to other parts of the world, and for shipment to Central and South America. Our player pianos are sent in about equal numbers to Australia, England, Italy and Argentina, and in much larger quantities to Canada.

Is There a Moral Here?

In Friday morning's fiction story a young woman and her lover had quarreled; she sat moodily under a tree on the creek bank. The lover happened along on a high ledge above her and stumbled over a big stone which rolled down the bank and struck the moody young woman in the back. She sprang up, recognized her lover and forgave him. Moral: When we won't listen to reason, look her in the back.—Kansas City Star.

The world's sugar production is about equally divided between beet and cane origin.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 8

PAUL BEFORE FELIX.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Herein I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of offense toward God and men always.—Acts 24:16.

This is a court scene, and it might be well with certain classes to introduce the lesson by describing such a gathering. The lesson occurred five days after the last lesson, and twelve days after Paul reached Jerusalem, bearing the collection for the poor. The place, Caesarea, was the Roman capital of Judea.

I. The Prisoner's Examination (vv. 1-9). In addition to the Roman governor, Felix, attired in his gorgeous official regalia, on a platform nearby, were the high priest of the Jews, in his highly colored and jeweled robes, the lawyer, Tertullus, in his Roman toga, and the elders of the Sanhedrin who had come down from Jerusalem to be witnesses against Paul. Of Tertullus it was said that, by his persuasive tongue, he could make white seem black, and could therefore more easily make it appear that Paul was a danger to the Roman power, and not merely a turbulent and renegade Jew. The judge, Felix, was an exceptionally bad governor, who two years later was recalled by Nero to Rome. The inference of verse two is that Paul was an inciter of rebellion and robberies, but the exact charges were three-fold: (See vv. 5-6) (a) that Paul was a mover of insurrection; (b) that he was a ringleader of a sect of Nazarenes who were causing trouble in the province; and (c) that he had profaned the Jewish temple at Jerusalem. The charge of insurrection would be especially obnoxious to Felix who had just been praised for keeping peace in his dominion. That of being a leader of heresy was not serious, for the Romans had no desire to interfere between one Jewish sect and another, but it led to the last one, viz., profaning the temple. The Romans had legalized the Jewish ritual, and for Paul to profane the holy place would be a serious outrage. The weakness of Tertullus' case was that he produced no evidence to support his charges. The accusers were there, but they had no witnesses.

11. The Prisoner's Defense (vv. 10-21). Paul cheerfully made his defense, for he knew the Jews and their customs, and that Felix had married a Jewess. (v. 24). We might consider this defense first negatively and then positively. On the negative side, Paul answers each charge separately. In the first place there had not been time for him to cause an insurrection (v. 11). Going back over these days; (1) his arrival in Jerusalem (21:15); (2) his appearance before James (21:18); (3, 4, 5 and 6), the days of his vow (Ch. 21:26, 27); (7), his arrest; (8) his appearance before the Sanhedrin; (9) the conspiracy and his deliverance; (10, 11, 12 and 13) in Caesarea (See Ch. 24:1). Paul's statement showed that the whole story of his experience was fresh in the memories of both friends and foes. It was the Jews who did the stirring up. Paul answers the second charge by acknowledging (vv. 14-16) that he belonged to the Christian way of salvation, but denied that this was heresy. Paul was a true Jew and a good Pharisee, for (1) he worshipped the same God (v. 14); (2) he believed in the Jewish law and prophets. From them he knew he could prove that Jesus was the Messiah. (3) He agreed with the Pharisees (v. 15) in hope of ward God, a resurrection from the dead and immortal life. Paul's life was "void of offense" toward God in heart and worship, and toward men as shown in good deeds. It was for this that he exercised himself. Literally, he worked upon the raw material, disciplining and training it. Paul answers the third charge by a simple denial that it had actually taken place, and calls for witnesses. Positively, Paul explains that he had followed the God of his fathers, that he believed in fulfilled prophecy—literally the resurrection of Jesus from the dead—that he came to Jerusalem with alms for the poor, and, as before the council, he stands upon his integrity.

111. The Judge's Delay (vv. 22-27). Felix had a "more perfect knowledge of that way." We believe he had secured this knowledge from Philip, the evangelist, and from Cornelius, the Roman centurion, both of whom lived in Caesarea. By deferring his decision, Felix avoided an outrageous injustice to Paul, and at the same time gave serious offense to the troublesome Jews who knew of his evil conduct. From verse twenty-three we see that Paul was given liberty, literally such indulgence in freedom as would be consistent with his safety. Luke, the physician, and Philip, the evangelist, visited him here, bringing food, books and letters. After a time Felix and his wife, Drusilla, sent for Paul to talk with him "concerning the faith in Christ." Drusilla was a daughter of Herod Agrippa I (vv. 12-23), and a sister of Herod II (See Ch. 26). She was a beautiful woman, much younger than Felix who was possibly about sixty years of age. She and her only child perished in the eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79. Paul before Felix emphasized three points. (1) Righteousness—right principles, right conduct, integrity and justice—duties which man owes to man. (2) Paul reasoned of temperance, literally self-control. Temperance, as here used, is ability to guide and restrain one's emotions and appetites; having the passions and powers of the soul under the control of reason and conscience. (3) Paul preached of a judgment to come, where the rewards for virtue and the punishment for sin and crime would be manifest.

UNITED STATES PROSPERITY SOUND

Its Nation-Wide Scope Shown By Bulletin.

BIG JUMP IN EXPORTS

Increase Of About \$15,000,000 Over Last Year Revealed—To Bacco Prospects. Good.

Washington.—In a review of the business conditions of the country, the Federal Reserve Board in the October issue of its bulletin, finds that the American people are enjoying a prosperity that is not only nation-wide but absolutely sound.

From every Federal Reserve district in the United States a similar report comes. Farming, manufacturing, exporting, importing wholesale and retail conditions

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 7, 1916

ELECTION STRAWS

A straw better than a fence-rail will show how the wind blows. So far all the "straws" show the popular wind plainly setting Hughesward.

Straw No. 1.
The Maine election, which went overwhelming for the Republicans—Governor, Congressman, Senator—everything! A complete reversal of Wilson's victory there in 1912.

Straw No. 2.
The New York Herald's 57000 "straw vote" points to the election of Hughes anyway you analyse it. The Herald is Democratic, if not independent—certainly, it is not a Republican journal.

Straw No. 3.
The professional betting fraternity, who have in former years made many remarkably correct election progresses are placing their money two to one on Wilson.

Straw No. 4.
The most significant one of all, and one that surely presages Mr. Wilson's defeat—New Jersey, his own state, repudiates his pet candidate for U. S. Senator, Wescott who twice put Mr. Wilson's name in nomination at the Democratic National Conventions.

Martine, whom Wilson opposed openly and vigorously, beat Wescott badly, not by a small majority, but snowed him under in a popular avalanche of votes over two to one. If his own state, New Jersey, where he won his gubernatorial triumph, serves him thus, what may not be expected of the other states that are under no "favorite son" influence? Yes, these little Waterloos clearly point to the bigger and final Wilson Waterloo on November 7th.

REMEMBERING THE PAST.

All of the past good should be remembered; if there is small good, then the least worst. One great poet has held the failings and defects of value, as things on which to climb, and a greater poet did not hesitate to seize the sentiment and expand the theme. Those who remember birthdays are affectionate by nature, says Cincinnati Enquirer. Others are strong on weddings, recalling all when even the chief participants have nearly forgotten. And those who never speak of their dead are either very deep or very shallow—usually the latter. No past need confound. The hurtful leaven of much Christian teaching is the emphasis placed on the deeds that have gone before. The gist of the parable of the Prodigal Son lies in the revelation of the love of the father. To him the far country and the swine's husks were lost in forgetfulness, while music and dancing awaited only the donning of the robe and shoes by one not to be received as a servant. In this spirit the fervent Paul pressed forward, "forgetting that which is behind." Yet it was the reproach of the rap seer of the Apocalypse to the church of Ephesus that it had forgotten its first love.

As an argument in favor of the suggested scheme for a great comprehensive exploration of the Pacific ocean made by Prof. W. M. Thomas, the statement is made that there is an area in the great body of water twice as great as the United States which has only once been traversed by a single line of sounding and at intervals of 250 miles, and there are many instances of the existence of areas as great as that of this country which remain entirely unexplored. The biology, geology and meteorology of this district are in an equally neglected state, while the anthropology of the Pacific islands bristles with a number of unsolved problems. The project is a very costly one, so plans for the exploration are still in an indefinite shape and its realization probably very remote.

Austria is reviving the friendliness she once felt for citizens of the United States. She has begun to think seriously of things. She remembers that before the war her people in this country shipped back home every year about \$150,000,000 of good American money. Austria is going to need this money when peace comes again and she wants to be on the very best footing possible with us. That amount will go quite a way toward setting her people up in business again.

The subject of stocking the Adirondacks with elk is under consideration by federal experts and New York state authorities. It would make hunting more exciting to the sportsmen of the Empire state. At present this species of big game is found only in regions which are generally inaccessible to those who cannot spare much time for the sport.



Cows and Kerosene

Old Bossy gives excellent milk on sweet clover and new, tender grass. But if she gets into garlic or eats too many pumpkins—well, you know what happens then.

But do you know what's wrong when your lamp smells, smokes and flickers? Very often it's because it's consuming the wrong kind of food—ordinary kerosene instead of

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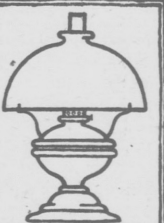
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300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
86	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

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Washington

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15

A Rare Chance to Visit the National Capital

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Excursion Fare	Excursion Fare
Selbyville.....5.00am	Viola.....7.26am
Frankford.....5.11am	Woodside.....7.32am
Dagsboro.....5.20am	Wyoming.....7.40am
Millsboro.....5.30am	Dover.....7.50am
Stockley.....5.40am	Cheswold.....8.02am
Georgetown.....5.52am	Brenford.....8.09am
Redden.....6.10am	Clayton.....8.17am
Ellendale.....6.21am	Blackbird.....8.29am
Lincoln City.....6.31am	Townsend.....8.35am
Milford.....6.41am	Middletown.....8.44am
Houston.....6.51am	Mt. Pleasant.....8.55am
Harrington.....7.10am	Kirkwood.....9.05am
Felton.....7.20am	Porter.....9.20am

Returning, Special Train will leave Washington..... 5.40 P. M.

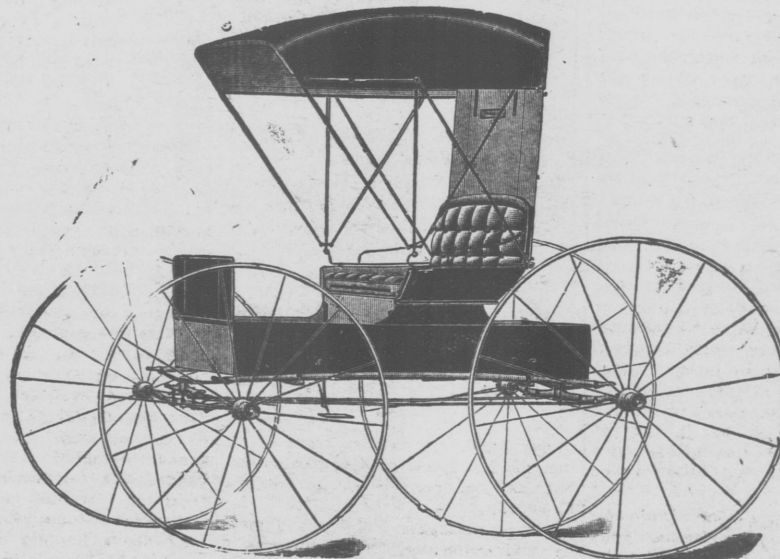
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MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

SIMPLY WOULDN'T SCRUB OUT

As It Happened, There Was a Reason Why Dark Spot Was Impervious to Soap and Water.

It is just as well there has been no particular outcry against extravagance in the use of scrubbing brushes, else one good lady would have "caught it." She was swilling the flags whilst two of the neighbors stood near keeping up a conversation. This was so interesting that neither of them noticed anything particular when the lady of the broom, after using it pretty freely in a particular place, put it on one side and fetched a scrubbing brush and soap. Down she went on her knees, and gave the refractory pavement a good scrub and a swirl.

"Well," she exclaimed, "I can't tell what's the matter with this flag. I've broomed it and scrubbed it, and there's a dark patch still that I can't get off. Just have a look."

Thus addressed, her neighbor bent nearer, but the dark patch moved also. It was the shadow of her head that the industrious lady had been trying to wash away—London Tit-Bits.

Relax Resolutely.

Be alone some time each day and suffer motion to yield to meditation. Learn to speak seldom and slowly. When you read books omit the sensational novel of the present day and relax with Emerson, Carlyle, Whitman, Thoreau, Confucius, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius. And prefer old-fashioned music to the routine of the modern cabaret. The chant of the cathedral organ is a clear invitation to repose. Take long walks when time is abundant. Make friends with night; commune with the stars, let them soothe away your cares.

Develop your will and dominate your wishes. Think great thoughts and sweep away trifles. Plan a daily schedule with the right baths, foods and exercises to keep your nerves ready, strong. Leave the "nerve tonic" sold in a bottle strictly alone, as it merely tones up the pocket nerve of the maker. Test the regenerating power of slow, calm, deep, rhythmic breathing as a life habit. Experience the wonderful results on the nervous system of the air, light, sun and earth baths, now so popular in Europe.—E. E. Purinton, in the New York Independent.

Peacock Royal Feast.

Peacock was a very costly and favorite dish with royalty in days gone by. Whether the birds were reared on the royal premises or bought from the local peacockmonger is not recorded, but the fact remains they figured in the menu.

The bird was skinned bodily, leaving the feathers and head intact. It was then stuffed and roasted a luscious brown, and the skin and head, with the comb nicely gilded, were replaced, and the dish sent in to table. Of course, it had to be "undressed" before carving.

When knights met to have a final carouse before departing on some new quest or endeavor, it was always peacock "on" for the game item. If there was a special fair dame they wanted to gull into believing that it was for her sweet sake they were out for fresh adventures, it was over the body of the peacock that any swears on her behalf were sworn.

SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR JOEL

Citizens' Committee Had Good Idea, but It Didn't Work Out as They Had Planned It.

The shiftless owner of a worthless old horse, Joel Turner, had been in the habit of feeding the animal from the criss of his more enterprising neighbors, until the patience of his victims was completely exhausted. They had caught him in the act of helping himself to corn a number of times, and so there was plenty of evidence to convict him; but on account of his family and his vindictive disposition, no one wanted to prosecute him.

One day, when Joel's neighbors were discussing the situation, someone suggested that it would be an act of mercy—which would also solve their problem—if they bought the old horse and put it out of its misery.

This suggestion the conference adopted. They subscribed a purse of \$10, and sent a committee of one to buy the horse.

Here the plan was threatened with failure. The committee reported that Joel did not want to sell.

After a few days, Jesse Winfield, who thought himself something of a diplomat, undertook to negotiate the sale, and to his surprise found Joel not only willing but anxious to sell the horse.

"That," said Jesse, in a congratulatory tone, as he handed over the ten dollars, "was a good deal for you. You'll get lots more good out of the ten dollars than you would out of the old horse."

"That's right," assented Joel. "I know where I can buy a team for ten dollars."—Youth's Companion.



Howard Watches Hamilton Watches Jewelry Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein):
Section 1. That Section 1 of Article 9 of the constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 1 of said Article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
"Section 1. No corporation shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed or revived by special act, but only by or under general law, nor shall any existing corporate charter be amended, renewed, or revived by special act, but only by or under general law; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to municipal corporations, banks, trust companies possessing banking power, or corporations for charitable, penal, reformatory, or educational purposes, sustained in whole or in part by the State, all of which said last mentioned corporations shall be created, amended, renewed or revived only by special act, and shall possess only those powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the special act creating, amending, renewing or reviving them, and shall not merge or consolidate with any other corporation except upon the consent and approval of the General Assembly, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof concurring therein. The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations for the abuse, misuse or non-use of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises. Any proceeding for such revocation or forfeiture shall be taken by the Attorney-General, as may be provided by law. No general incorporation law, nor any special act of incorporation, shall be enacted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and with a reserved power of amendment, revocation or repeal by the General Assembly with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof."

COLE FERGUSON,
President of the Senate.
CHARLES H. GRANTLAND,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 16th, 1915.
CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.
I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March sixteenth, A. D. 1915, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

Geo. H. HALL,
Secretary of State.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.
Office of the late Dr. Stites

SPELL CAST BY WILDERNESS

Veteran Prospector Tells of Weird Effect Long Sojourn in the Wilds Had on Him.

The hours we spent with another prospector, the "Old Man of the Mountains," as we called him, were ones that held us with a charm. There was something about the deeply-set, penetrating eyes, the square chin, and the benevolent expression of the face that reminded us of the quiet lakes and the strength of the distant mountain peaks.

"Many is the time," said the old man, "that I have been prospecting so far back in the wilderness of British Columbia that men have said I would never see civilization again, that I would either die or go insane."

"Once I had been in the wilderness of British Columbia for a year," he continued. "Winter was breaking up, and with the signs of spring coming on I began to make my way back to the world again. I traveled long and hard, and when I walked down the street of the first village to which I came, the children gathered around me and the women came to their doors. One woman asked me into her house."

"Why do the children all behave so toward me?" I asked. "Because you look so strange," she replied. And then she let me take a looking glass, and I was startled at the sight of myself. I had never noticed that my hair was growing long; but there it was, and my beard, very long and white. There was a strange look in my eyes and I knew that I had just left the wilderness in time.—Blanche E. Herbert, in World Outlook.

SECRET OF MUSCULAR POWER

Principle Can Be Understood by Knowledge of Conditions That Govern Horse's Kick.

We have finally found the secret to muscular power, which is entirely different from what is generally supposed.

My son, Newton C. Grover, likes technical physiology. He explains that thoughts are material things and that different kinds of thoughts can be produced by different kinds of chemical foods. After falling out several times over our arguments on physiology, the secret to the muscular power of the human machine finally resulted.

Briefly stated, the principle is this: The horse does not raise his leg; it is the repelling force of the entire universe that performs the act, as soon as the horse has lined up the conditions that make the movement possible. The horse's part of the work is to line up the conditions and to keep up the supply of the conditions. It would be impossible for a muscle to contain enough force to perform what a muscle appears to perform.

Another important effect of universal force is produced by the moon and planets, the moon being the principal cause of the difference in the sex of animals, fowls and fishes; and the planets being secondary causes. In a long cycle of years the cause of one sex is exactly equal to the cause of the other; but the results can be changed.—Kansas City Letter to New York Sun.

Wonderful Harbor of Rio.

The harbor of Rio is one of the most interesting to enter in the western hemisphere, comparable to that of New York. But the wonders of New York harbor are man made, while those at Rio are placed there by nature. Sugarloaf peak is the first of them—a needle of rock rising 1,200 feet sheer from the water line. The people of Rio say that Sugarloaf is an exclamation point set there as an appropriate punctuation to the surrounding scenery. The resemblance is not striking enough, however, to argue anything but a lively imagination on the part of the Brazilians.

There are two other sharply towering peaks, range brothers to the Sugarloaf but twice as high, just across the bay from him, which makes an outline that, seen from the proper angle, is not utterly unlike a human profile. The apparition is sometimes known as "Lord Hood's nose," but who Lord Hood was, to have his nose thus honored, is not a matter of record.

About Good Manners.

A rough-natured person could never achieve good manners by mere honesty. To cite the savage is a great mistake; primitive people are always conventional and ceremonial.

So one takes refuge in saying that manners, like so many other things which we know and appreciate as facts, are felt, but cannot be explained.

That good manners are the manners of a good man is very nearly what Aristotle would have said. It sounds a truism; it is not always true; yet you will not get much further than that, once you begin analyzing and arguing.

Diplomacy Always Wins.

Mrs. Newcomb—Good morning: Is this Miss Wise's private academy?

Mrs. Binks (hotly)—No, it is not! This is a private house, and these are my own children.

Mrs. Newcomb (hastily)—Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children looked so educated and scholarly and—refined, you know.

Mrs. Binks (genially)—Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters, and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is."

It All Depends.

"If Hughes wins an Oregon town will get a new shingle mill employing fifty men," says the Olympia Recorder, "according to an announcement of the individual who took an option on timbered land. If Wilson wins the option will be allowed to lapse. That's the way with a thousand and one enterprises, all waiting to see which way the wind blows. The moment it is assured that Charles E. Hughes is elected, just watch the wheels of industry spin and listen to the hum of business."

HAD TO WIRE FOR ADDRESS

Englishman Visiting in Paris Took Roundabout Method of Finding Out Where He Lived.

A young Englishman who had a rather treacherous memory went to spend a holiday in Paris. With a little difficulty he sought out a hotel, and, anxious to make the best of his time, he sallied forth the next morning to have a look at the boulevards. Having spent a few hours there, he would return to his quarters. But to get to the boulevards and then get back to the hotel he soon found were very different things, for, to his great annoyance, he had utterly forgotten the name of the place where he had taken up his abode.

Further, a mere smattering of French was all he knew, and as everyone he encountered appeared to have no knowledge of English, the difficulty of explaining himself seemed insurmountable. At last, to his great joy, he stumbled across a fellow-countryman who, after a little conversation, suggested an ingenious escape from his dilemma.

"By the way," said he, "did you send to your people in England any intimation of your safe arrival last evening?"

"Of course, I did," was the ready reply. "I wrote to my folk at once, as I promised my father I should."

"Then don't you think," remarked the quick-witted Englishman, "that it would be a good idea to wire home and ask them, if they have received your letter, to let you know your address in Paris?"

Absurd though it seemed at first, it was the only thing to be done, and, luckily, his letter had been written on hotel paper. He waited patiently in the telegraph office until he received the welcome intelligence which sent him on his way rejoicing.

COULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED

Good Reason Why Autoist's Action Aroused the Indignation of Public-Spirited Sheriff.

Barney Dareboy's giant Crackard bicycle purred joyously as Barney drove it at a 97½-mile clip along the sandy highway toward Flat Rock, Mich.

"I'd like to see the hecker that can stop me today!" chuckled Barney as he fell off in the town.

But at that moment he observed an individual ahead of him in the center of the road, so busy giving a simultaneous imitation of Paviwa and George M. Cohan that he never even heard the onrushing Crackard bicycle.

Just in the nick of time Barney swung aside and crashed through a hog-tight fence into a meadow, and the next minute Sheriff Weegles dashed up and had him by the collar.

"Have a heart, sheriff," protested Barney. "You know dumdsted well you wouldn't even have got my number 4f I hadn't turned aside to save that poor man's life. A kind deed like that—"

"I don't object to stray chickens being run down, and I don't object to nothin' under a hundred miles an hour," said Sheriff Weegles grimly, "when a guy deliberately busts a town property fence instead o' killin' a loaf-er that's been a burden on the community for eight years, he's a-goin' to get fined good and stiff, he is."—Detroit Free Press.

Writing Up to Rules.

The reporter carried to the city editor's desk the story on which he had toiled two hours. It was an account of the adventures of a cat that, through the mistake of a rural postmaster, had been crated and shipped by parcel post to the city post office.

"It's mighty hard," he confessed to the city editor, "to write up to all the rules I learned at college, particularly that one about avoiding repetition." The editor glanced through the narrative. The first sentence mentioned the fact that a handsome tortoise-shell cat had been received at the local post office. In the next sentence the reporter had avoided repetition by calling the cat "puss." Then she became successively a tabby, an animal, a feline and a pet. Then the reporter's overworked vocabulary put forth a final spurt, and the item finished triumphantly:

"When the slats were removed from the top, the contents of the crate were found to be suffering from hunger and nearly dead from thirst."—Youth's Companion.

His Choice.

A school teacher in the Italian quarter of Chicago had been telling her pupils certain of the fables of Aesop, and of these the story of the fox and the grapes seemed especially to appeal to one dusky son of Italy.

By a stroke of luck the teacher was enabled to hear the lad give his version to a lad in another class.

In a delicious dialect the boy recounted the fable pretty much as it is written until he reached the climax, which he rendered thus:

"Den de olda fox he say, 'I thinka da grape no good, anahow. I guess I go getta da banna'."

Mr. Meek Philosophizes.

"How strange it is," mused skimp little Mr. Meek, "that if you take your wife to a restaurant nobody ever accidentally carries her off by mistake for his own."—Kansas City Star.

Mr. I Has Shortest Name.

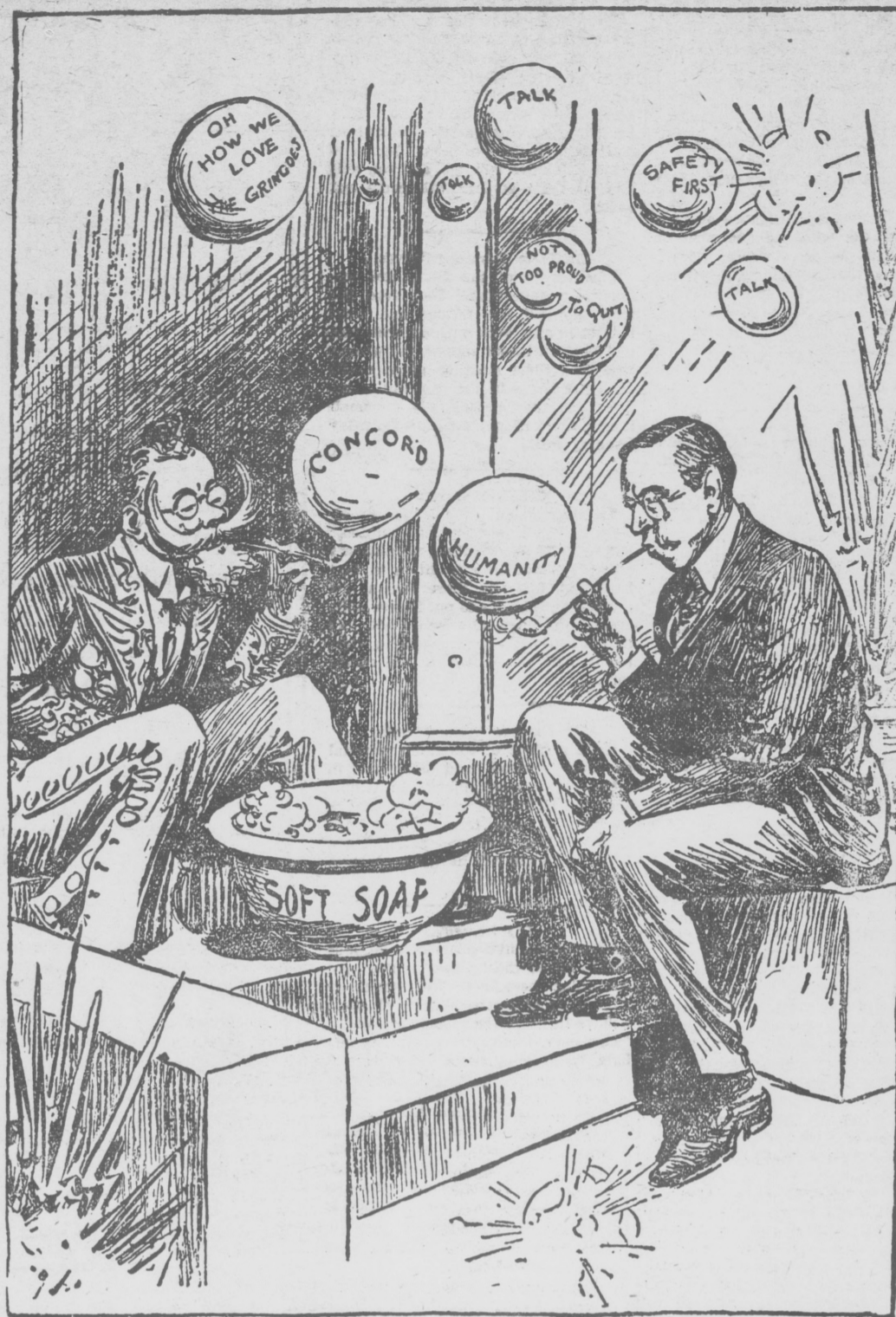
Mr. I, a fisherman in Hawaii, has the shortest name in the world. He wins over General O of Mexico by a valid technicality, as headline writers can attest.

Extending Life of Oilcloth.

If a double layer of brown paper is put under oilcloth on shelves or tables it will wear three times as long as if laid directly on the wood.

To Clean Matting.

For soiled matting dissolve some oxalic acid in water and apply with a scrubbing brush. Wash afterwards with clean water.



THESE PIPING TIMES OF PEACE

CARRANZA and WILSON—The Experts.

Editorial Comments

If you had two dollars to invest would you trust it to the business sagacity of Josephus Daniels? Then, why let him handle the millions that are to be spent on the new navy?

Judging by the signs of War Department activity the Administration is cunningly arranging to bring the militiamen home just in time to enable them to vote for Mr. Hughes.

A train of thought on a one-track mind has to be composed of shuttle cars.

Vice-President Marshall says Mr. Hughes is an echo of the past. Quite true. Of statesmanship, of patriotic performance and safe legislation.

Three years ago Woodrow Wilson was explaining that hard times were psychological, but he isn't trying to squirm out of responsibility for the present prosperity.

The disaster to the Memphis caused very little excitement, Americans being used nowadays to seeing the navy on the rocks.

This Democratic Congress has passed into history—profane history.

President Wilson's speech of acceptance could have been phrased even more succinctly in the graphic words of Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

We see by the interviews with the Mexican commissioners that the campaign slogan this year in the Sonora bandit belt is "Thank God for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Wilson's eulogy of Lincoln at Hodgenville was more literary but less sincere than the one he pronounced upon himself at Shadow Lawn.

The new half dollars will have an olive branch on one side and on the other an eagle, in full flight. Wilson money.

Motto of the McAdoo shipping law: "The sun never rises on the American flag."

A Democrat's idea of an ideal watchdog of the Treasury is a Pommeranian.

Mr. Wilson is now busily engaged working the other side of the suffrage street.

First fruits of the Adamson bill: The New York street car strike.



OUR FALL OPENING

THE NEW SEASON is ushered in, in gala attire. October finds us with an exceptionally fine display of advanced Fall and Winter Wearables for Men and Boys.

We placed our orders only after careful consideration and study of the leading clothing, furnishing and shoe lines of the country. Genuine value is stamped on every article admitted to this comprehensive showing.

A visit to our store will be both entertaining and instructive. You'll enjoy trying on the new suits, overcoats and hats, and you will be able to learn what's what in styles for Fall. These high art suits and overcoats are offered at \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16.

You have never bought such good socks for the money as the ones we sell at 25c. assortments—high qualities at inviting prices. We want you to see the new styles whether you come to buy or merely to look. Why not come today?

Everything that's new or necessary for men in clothing for Fall is here in ample

Furnishings for Fall are Beautiful

No man who cares about his personal appearance can look over the handsome new four irons, hands and bat-wings and not want one or more.

25c to \$1.00

In Shirts we have an exceptional showing. Both pleated and plain bosoms in a variety of handsome new patterns. A shirt to suit every fancy and occasion is here at our store.

50c to \$1.50

Cool Evenings and Top Coats

From now until the middle of November a top coat is necessary for man's comfort. With one a man is prepared for the cool mornings and evenings.

Our new top coats rival the exclusive tailor's productions in every detail.

Styles are the latest and fabrics the newest. Prices unusually low for such excellent qualities.

\$8.50 to \$15.00

Great line of New Fall Hats

And you will find all the correct Fall shapes and shades in both soft and stiff hats ready for your selection here. We have a hat that is just right for every face, figure and fancy.

Get your new hat here and you will have a style that's right and a quality that wears.

\$1.00 to \$3.00

Every Man who cares about Style

and service in clothes should surely call and see these exceptional values.

\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

The very cream of the season's newest fabrics, tailored in the best approved styles, are offered at prices one-third less than those of any tailor, although no tailor could produce finer made garments than these. Pinch Back.

\$10.00 to \$15.00

The Globe Clothing Store, Middletown, Del.



Courtesy Counts!

Telephone courtesy means more than mere politeness. It means consideration for the feelings and convenience of others.

This is just as important in business as in social intercourse. In a telephone conversation the party to whom you are talking forms his judgment of you entirely by what you say and how you say it.

Good manners and amiability never fail to make a favorable impression and greatly facilitate good telephone service.



THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Choice Meats

I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.

Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.

Jos. R. Heldmyer,

N. Broad St.

Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President.

WM. DENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Season's Coats Show Novelty

Two Distinct Styles Have Been Featured by the Parisian "Big Houses."

SLEEVES MADE A FEATURE

Decree Is That They Must Be Tight From the Elbow Down—Directoire and First Empire Effects Copied—Embroidery Used in Profusion.

New York.—The coats of the season may be roughly summed up in two parts—the short, capelike shapes with sleeves that ripple over the top of a high-waisted, embroidered belt attached to the skirt—these are in the minority, but very smart—and the manish directoire coat featured by Cheruit, Bernard, Douillet, Callot and most of the other big Paris houses.

This latter coat will probably be the shape seen on more than half the women this season. It has a slim top that fits the figure, a small belt that draws attention to itself through buttons or buckles in front, and an extra



New Satin Blouse From France.

full skirt which convolutes around the figure and in which are exploited several of the newest features. They are difficult to describe in detail; the general idea is that the material is brought back and twisted over in many curious ways, as if the designer had been trying out an experiment with the cloth and had placed it up into pockets, loose straps and revers and then left them all there.

Coat Has Novel Features.

The novelty in the top part of the coat consists in radiating lines from neck to waist by gussets of the same material inserted and corded or stitched at the edges. It is probable that this idea was evolved from what is known as the delta decollete, which was exploited by the Duchess de Vendôme in Paris last winter, but which was never taken up in this country. These gussets inserted from neck to waist make a deep delta effect.

The sleeves are gathered at the top, sometimes made after the genuine leg-o-mutton shape which is not approved by American dressmakers and which has been altered by many of them into a more graceful shape which is buttoned tightly from the knuckles of the hand to just below the elbow, then flaring to the armhole, where its fullness is slight enough to be put into a few well-streaked gathers at the back.

Whatever else sleeves are, they are tight from the elbow down. Cuffs of fur are frequent, but they fit the wrist and flare upward and outward to hold the fullness of the sleeve as it mounts toward the bend of the elbow.

Fur collars are made in this shape, often pointed in front, fitted tightly to the shoulders and flaring upward and outward to the ears. Satin, velvet, jersey and velvet are the choice of materials for these suits.

Inclined to the Directoire.

The prophesies for directoire and first empire styles have come good. There are gowns of dull blue satin that have small jacket effects attached to the skirt, half covered with gray soutache embroidery, which are cut in a straight line just under the bust and then dipped to long points of braiding over the hips.

The street coats that have been described might have been worn in France under the directoire. The three-quarter topcoats, which are the strongest feature of the new fashions, are belted so high under the bust and have such narrow shoulders that they instantly suggest a costume worn by Tosca. The skirts of these coats are full, clinging to the figure and are covered with soutache or embroidery. There is a band of fur on the outside of the hem—this is a novelty borrowed from the Russians—and a deeper band on the inside.

Coats of Heavy Blue Satin.

Heavy satin is used as frequently for coats as velvet, and a bright dark blue seems to be the choice of the French designers. Both of them are

heaped with fur. Nutria is used, rabbit, brown, gray and white, but not many of the coarse, long-haired peltry. The fur this season must be flat and pliable, so that it can lend itself to all the soft curves of the material.

Bernard has turned out a black satin coat with brown fur that the American dressmakers think will have a long run of popularity. It follows the fashion of last year, in that it has wide, distended openings at the side, exactly below the waist, that are heavily corded at the edges. There is a black gown that goes with this, with a deep remittance yoke of gold lace, but the majority of women will buy the coat, probably, without the gown.

Miles of Embroidery. It would be terrifying to have a statistician measure in miles the embroidery used on the new gowns. It would make a new burden for our minds to carry, which are already feeling the burden of this departure in clothes.

If there is one thing that France knows how to do better than any other place in the world, it is needlework. She has called up all her resources in this line today. All her needleworkers are not under the colors, but they are under orders to cover every piece of material that goes out of Paris with the most complicated embroidery.

The designs are drawn from several sources of inspiration. China, Japan and Russia are the nations which are represented. The majority of the designs, however, are reminiscent of the moyen age—those sumptuous and exquisite patterns that were produced from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.

There are bits of embroidery on street suits that look as though they were copied from altar cloths. Entire coats have their surfaces plustered with soutache braiding, which incorporate hundreds of flat disks, wonderfully done.

All Colors Seemingly Used. Oyster gray soutache is the color chosen for the largest amount of braiding done, and every color is used in the embroidery, as well as every stitch and design that the world has ever produced.

Jet and colored beads are profusely used. A black silk house gown is almost covered with a design in jet. Colored beads in ornamental motifs hang from belts, collars and cuffs.

Metal thread is lavishly employed and usually several metals are combined. One of the most effective even-



Evening Coat in Brilliant Colors.

ning gowns has its mass of embroidery done in gold, silver, red and blue metal threads.

The blouse illustrated is in biscuit color, with a double collar and cuffs of chiffon edged with narrow bands of brown rabbit. The sash is of brown chiffon, tied at the side and finished with gold fringe.

Exceedingly popular is the coat shown. It has been drawn from the eighteenth century and is made of bright, rose-colored satin trimmed with ermine and silver roses. The pockets are corded and topped with roses.

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Widow's Bonnet.

While the majority of mourners are not making their mourning conspicuous by its very intensity, there are still widows who persist in wearing the long veil as a token of their bereavement. For such there are several picturesque new styles being shown. The veil draping is not very different from that employed by those out of mourning who are adopting the long veil for its smart style qualities. It is thrown over a small toque foundation, thrown back from the face and held perfectly plain in front by a band of white crepe around the face line. A bridle of white crepe is passed under the chin and is quietly very chic to an attractive woman.

Silver Ribbon Fur Trims Hats.

The only trimming of a taupe velvet sailor with a drooping brim is a band of two-inch silver ribbon along outer edge of which is a roll of kolinsky. The ribbon is knotted at the front and the large double bow is slightly wired.

A Suggestion.

Crepe de chine underwear is often finished with a narrow binding of satin ribbon.

HOMETOWN HELPS

BAD HOUSING CAUSES MISERY

New York Tenement Expert Describes Evil Conditions—Living in Small Place Best After All.

The three great scourges of mankind, disease, poverty and crime, are largely due to bad housing, according to John J. Murphy, New York's tenement house commissioner, whose official task it is to study and remedy as far as possible improper housing conditions in New York city. Mr. Murphy, who is the only tenement house commissioner in the United States, recently had published an article on housing conditions, based on his investigations in large centers of population, in which he said:

"There can be no question that the three great scourges of mankind, disease, poverty and crime, are in a large measure due to bad housing, in its broadest sense. Intemperance in many of its most repugnant forms may be traced to the fact that so many citizens are obliged to live in homes in which they can take neither pride nor comfort and which make the saloon seem desirable by contrast.

"Bad housing is especially detrimental in its consequences to the children reared under its influence. In many cases the evil influences of environment can never be eradicated. The need for the erection of institutions for the blind and hospitals for the child victims of tuberculosis, spinal meningitis and other diseases of like character is greatly intensified by bad home conditions. The employee living in a house inadequately lighted and ventilated is unable to perform his task with proper energy and intelligence. Women compelled to live in such houses develop tendencies to irritability, which frequently lead to family disruption.

"Bad housing tends to increase the tax burdens of a community by requiring larger expenditures for remedial service, which might otherwise be eliminated. The lack of proper cleanliness and decency in the exterior and interior of houses tends to reduce the self-respect of the occupants. Note how eagerly the family which has even slightly improved its financial standing seeks buildings with more attractive exteriors and better decorated rooms. It will also be found that as families descend in the social scale one of the pang most keenly felt is the necessity for the occupancy of quarters in buildings whose general appearance indicates that they are occupied by the miserably poor."

WATCH THE PAINTER AT WORK

Poor Economy in Using Shoddy Material and Cheap Labor Where Looks of Home Are Concerned.

In no branch of the building game is poor material and workmanship so common as in exterior painting, says a writer in Popular Mechanics Magazine. The architect's specifications for painting generally set forth that the painting contractor must provide all the materials of every description, including ladders, scaffolding, ropes, brushes, etc., for the proper performance of the work in a substantial and workmanlike manner; all the materials to be of the best of their respective kinds, and all woodwork to be thoroughly cleaned before being painted; all nail holes, joints, cracks and defects in materials to be filled with putty; all joints to be sanded smooth before applying the second coat.

The specifications then itemize what work is to be done, and how, as follows: All outside woodwork to be given a certain number of coats of good white lead and linseed oil paint, mixed to correspond with the color selected by the owner on outside blinds or shutters, exterior of sash, window screens, door screens, outside doors, tin and galvanized ironwork, ironwork, roofs and cement work.

The homebuilder should know whether his specifications are rightly drawn and whether they are being followed by the painting contractor.

Undoubtedly the best way of knowing if the work is being rightly done, is to know how to do it.

Wordless Traffic Signs.

Unlettered road signs are being used to regulate motor-car traffic on the driveways of a Fargo, N. D., park. Although they do not give a motorist a single word of instruction or warning, they have served their purposes efficiently. At best, road signs detract more or less from the appearance of a parkway or boulevard, especially when they are literally signboards. While those used in Fargo are only a small improvement in this respect, they hold a good suggestion. One of these signs was recently erected to direct traffic into a new artery branching from an old and much-traveled one. It consists of a white post, at the top of which are two arms, the right one pointing in the direction to be pursued, while the other hangs down. Although this means a reversal of the accustomed direction of travel, from the beginning motorists turned in to the new road without hesitation. —Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Wanted.

"Can you tell me where I can buy a good, healthy rattlesnake?"

"What on earth do you want of a rat rattlesnake?"

"My Cousin Bill in Florida just sent me a pet alligator and I want to reproduce."

How He Knew.

Flatbush—You know the French are natural-born fighters.

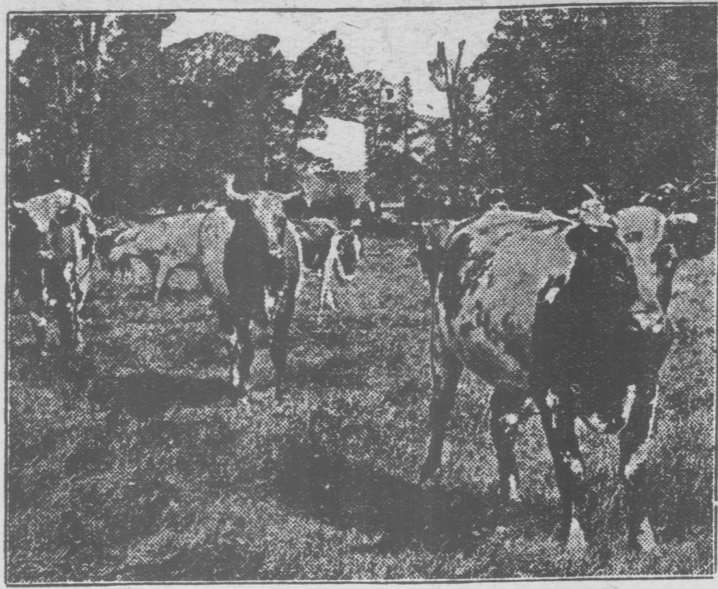
Bensonhurst—Yes, I know it.

"Have you happen to know it?"

is French."

MAKING the FARM PAY

By C. I. BRAY



Man Feels Independent When He Has a Good Herd of Cattle.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Generally speaking, there is no best breed of dairy cow, although some are better for certain purposes than others. There are first-class cows in every breed, and also many unprofitable ones. Success depends more upon the selection of profitable individuals than upon the breed. The Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds are considered the standard special-purpose breeds, and the Red Polled, Shorthorn and the Brown Swiss the most common dual-purpose breeds, being used to some extent for beef production. The Jerseys and Guernseys are considered most economical for production of butterfat, and the Holsteins and Ayrshires are considered more profitable for milk production. The Holsteins should be kept on good pasture and on heavy rations. Profitable animals must be selected on basis of performance (shown by milk and butter records) and developed by care and good feeding. The beginner should consider his market carefully, select the breed he likes best from those most suited to local conditions and then stick with that breed, building up his herd by selection.

The dairyman, to be successful, must keep only such cows that pay a good annual profit. Many cows do not pay for their feed, while others may pay from \$5 to \$50 per year over expenses. The unprofitable cow is worth only what she will bring on the butcher's block (about \$30). The cow that produces \$50 profit over all expenses is worth ten cows that produce no profit, both as a breeder and producer, and should at least be valued at \$100 to \$150.

Breeding Better Than Buying. Some dairymen buy fresh cows, breeding to a common sire and selling the young stock and old cows to the butcher. Others breed their own stock, use good sires, keep milk records and develop heifers from their best stock. The first method has only one advantage, that of allowing the dairyman to use all his pastures and buildings for cows that are milking. Recognizing the value of a good cow, the dairyman should always be prepared to buy one that is better than what he has, but it is much safer to depend on breeding up his own herd. The man who depends on buying gets cull stock, usually, unless he pays much more than it would cost to breed it himself. He also runs a big risk of buying diseased cattle with tuberculosis or contagious abortion. The man who breeds up his own stock can develop his heifers to good advantage so that they will be quiet and gentle and also healthy. He will usually be able to build up a good herd more surely and quickly.

Sire Is Half the Herd.

The sire is half the herd, but if he is a good one he is pretty near all of it. Grade cows may range in value from \$25 to \$250, and the sire that produces the latter kind is worth many times more than the one that produces the \$25 kind. If a heifer can be produced that, when mature, will give 50 to 100 pounds more butter or 1,000 pounds more milk per year than her dam, the annual profit from such a heifer will accordingly be from \$10 to \$25 more than from the foundation cow. If ten such heifers were raised every year, the increased profit will be \$100 to \$250 more per year; if 20 heifers are raised, \$200 to \$500 will be gained each year by using a good bull. Consequently it is hard to understand how a progressive dairyman can afford to let a difference of \$100 or so in the original cost of a herd bull stand between him and an additional annual income of \$500. Yet dairymen will buy \$25 scrub bulls that are worse than useless as improvers of their herds, while purebred males costing \$50 to \$100 more would pay for themselves many times over in the increased value of the young stock produced. The sire that cannot increase the value of the herd is dear at any price. While the owner of a grade herd may be justified in buying as high-priced a sire as the breeder of pure breeds, a good animal will always be cheapest in the end.

Selection of Dairy Sire.

Only a purebred sire should be used, from ancestors of known merit and of good breed type, masculinity and constitution. Select, if possible, the son of a first-class dairy cow as the characteristics of the dam are most likely to be reproduced in the heifers of the next generation. The best indication of the value of a sire is his record as a sire. Cows that prove unprofitable should be sold at once. Those paying only a small profit may be kept until better ones are bought or raised to take their places. Young heifers that do not show up during their first lactation period may sometimes make a good showing on a second year's trial. Good cows can often be purchased that will pay for their feed, care and cost prices in one year and return a good profit besides.

Cull Out Unprofitable Cows.

Cows that prove unprofitable should be sold at once. Those paying only a small profit may be kept until better ones are bought or raised to take their places. Young heifers that do not show up during their first lactation period may sometimes make a good showing on a second year's trial. Good cows can often be purchased that will pay for their feed, care and cost prices in one year and return a good profit besides.

Not Serious Defect.

Grasshoppers damage field and garden crops, and fruit and shade trees. Poison bran mash sowed early in the morning kills them, and their eggs may be destroyed by cultivating pastures, meadows and waste lands in the late fall.

Feeding Vessels for Calves.

The young calves should be fed from buckets as clean as those used in handling the milk for human consumption.

Avoid Hot Axes.

Axles that get hot and dry not only wear the wagon out, but they take hay from the mow and grain from the bin. Ask the horses if this is not so.

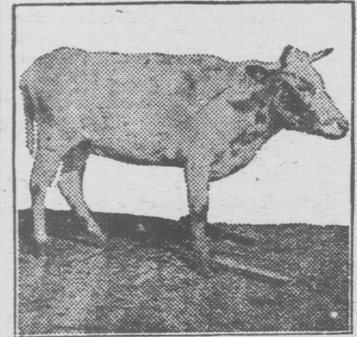
of the value of a bull is the character of his offspring, and this is the safest and surest guide. Many aged bulls with good records and splendid offspring are sold at bargain prices to avoid inbreeding, and afford an excellent opportunity to the man who wishes a good bull at moderate cost. Strength and virility must go with good ancestry to make a good sire. The grade sire should have no place in the dairy herd.

Select Cows on Their Records.

Cows may be selected according to type and apparently by men who are good judges, but the only safe and sure basis for selection is the annual milk record.

The keeping of milk records in all parts of the country and in all classes and kinds of herds has shown:

1. That some herds make large annual profits while others make none.
2. That in the best herds there are usually some unprofitable cows, and very many such in the poorer herds.
3. That without records the owners of the herds could not tell with any degree of accuracy which cows were paying profitably and which were not.
4. That many dairymen would have made a greater yearly profit had they sent their herd to the butcher at the beginning of the year, thus saving half their feed and labor expenses and getting all the profit from their best cows. A fact worth noting is that several world's record cows of different breeds, now worth thousands of dollars each,



Scrub Cow Which Lacked \$1,954 of Producing Enough Milk to Pay for Her Feed and Care in One Year.

were sold to their present owners for small sums by men who had not taken the trouble to find out what kind of cows they were keeping.

Essential to Keep Records.

It is difficult, therefore, to see how a dairyman can afford to run the risk of keeping unprofitable cows by refusing to keep records. A merchant who could not take time to keep books would soon go bankrupt; and business methods must be the rule on the dairy farm if a profitable business is to be built up. Even if it should take one week's work in a year to keep a good system of records, the time will be well spent if the work of the year were to result in an annual profit of \$1,715, or a loss of \$539 as a consequence of keeping records or not keeping them. The time required is really very small. The milk record is the dairyman's barometer; by means of it he can keep checked up on his individual cows, on his milkers and on his system of feeding. By means of it he will notice any increase or decrease in milk flow, and in the latter case be able to avoid trouble by removing the cause. More interest is taken in feeding the cows carefully when their records are kept. A circular balance scale and a sheet of paper ruled off, together with the Babcock test will do the work. Cow testing associations are doing good work all over the country. From ten to twenty or more farmers may club together and agree to pay a qualified man to test their herds each month, sharing expenses equally. The system is particularly valuable to the men with purebred herds, as they can get their good animals tested for the advanced register. Record keeping helps the dairyman to get rid of his "robber."

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Fowls Should Not Be Confined During Balance of Season—Do Well Without Swimming.

The ducks which are intended for next year's breeders should be allowed to have free range during the rest of the season and if there is a place for them to swim, it will be better for them, though they do well without swimming.

Keep Complete Records.

Keep a record of your flock the year round. It is the only way to find how much money they are earning. Charge yourself a reasonable price for all the eggs you use.

Build New Henhouse.

Now is the time to build the new henhouse so that it will have time to dry out thoroughly before cold weather comes.

Grain Supply for Men.

A hen should be fed some grain that she doesn't have to scratch for.

POULTRY FACTS

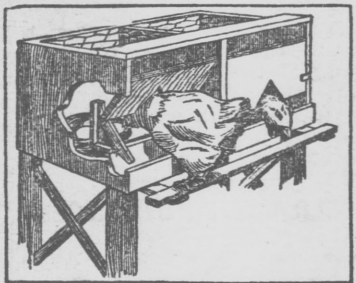


ILLUSTRATION OF TRAP NEST

Device Intended to Assist Poultry Breeder to Find Out Best Layers and Keep Pedigrees.

This is an illustration of a trap nest—not a guillotine. It is designed to help the poultry breeder to find out his good layers and to keep pedigrees. It is very simple. It may be attached to the under side of the dropping board, with the front facing the pen and arranged so that it can be easily removed. The dropping board will then be the roof of the nest.

The rear of the nest may be of wire for the sake of ventilation. If the nest is placed on the wall, slats or wire should be inserted from the front of the nest to the wall at a sharp angle to prevent the hen from roosting on the nest. When she enters the nest, the hen's back raises the door, which releases the catch and allows the door



Trap Nest in Operation.

to shut. The catch should be set so that its edge just holds the door, the position being regulated by a screw or nail at the lower inside edge of the catch. A washer on the screw will prevent it from sticking. The guard around the catch holds the nesting material away. The nest should be visited frequently to release the hens. —Popular Science Monthly.

DUCKS THRIVE ON SOFT FOOD

Nutritive Organs Not Adapted to Whole Grains—Give Them Green Feed in Abundance.

The duck's nutritive organs are not adapted to whole grains. The natural diet of ducks is soft food, worms and bugs, from the banks and marshes. For best development, ducks should have soft feed, always accompanied by water in pans deep enough to permit them to submerge the beak to the eyes. Give them lettuce, spinach, beet tops, onion tops, weeds—green food of some kind in abundance.

For a few ducks the vegetable parings may be boiled and fed with mash; small potatoes, not to exceed a fifth of the mash, may be used. Too many potatoes are not good.

For stock ducks in autumn and early winter, an excellent ration is equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran and boiled vegetables, with 10 per cent of beef scrap fed morning and evening; at noon a little cracked corn, wheat or oats. When the birds begin to lay, increase the proportion of meal and scrap, and add low-grade flour, making a mash about as follows: Meal, one part; bran, one part; low-grade flour, one part; vegetables, one part, with from 12 to 15 per cent of beef scrap.

GOOD REMEDY FOR GAPEWORM

Parasites Are Usually Found in Poultry Raised on Low Land—Plovers Infected Areas.

Gapeworms are commonly found in poultry raised on low land; they may be seen attached to the walls of the windpipe. For treatment restrict the birds to well-drained quarters and plow the infected areas. Individual treatment necessitates the removal of the worms. By a feather moistened with turpentine swab out the windpipe.

RATION FOR GROWING CHICKS

Good Dry Mash Is Made of Mixture of Cornmeal, Wheat, Bran and High-Grade Beef Scraps.

A good dry mash for feeding growing chicks in hoppers is made of one part cornmeal, two parts wheat bran and half a part of high-grade beef scraps, though most any mixture of ground grains which does not include too much fattening material will prove satisfactory for this purpose if the chicks are on free range.

RANGE FOR BREEDING DUCKS

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What the Doctor Knows

KIDNEYS MUST BE RIGHT TO INSURE HEALTH.

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys.

The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot readily be brought back to health and strength.

When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's Disease, which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in one year, in the State of New York alone. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to pay more attention to the health of these important organs.

An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The mild and healing influence of this preparation, in most cases, is soon realized, according to sworn statements and verified testimony of those who have used the remedy.

When your kidneys require attention, get Swamp-Root at once from any pharmacy. It is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and \$1.00.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

The Ruling Passion.

"Who are those gentlemen having lunch together?"

"A party of scientists."

"I don't suppose a low-browed individual could understand what they are talking about."

"He might. I overheard one of them just now ask the waiter if there was a ball game today?"

No Fun in That.

"Why did you break the engagement?"

"Well, my fiancée got to imitating one of these movie queens. She thought it was cute to shoot me a swift kiss under the ear."

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 173 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels. Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the inflamed membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

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The Home Remedy

for coughs, colds, hoarseness; pleasant to take and sure to help when needed.

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Men and women, to sell our high grade specialties. We have a wonderful line of quick sellers, and big profits. Our line will keep you busy the year round, making from \$5 to \$50 dollars per day. Keep this in mind: we are not trying to sell an outfit. It is the goods you order. Write us for further particulars. We will send you a sample of our goods free that will show you.

THE CONSOLIDATED WHOLE CO.
847 Main Street Hartford, Conn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Reasonable. Highest success. Satisfaction.

Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, Fruits We want to sell all kinds of produce. Write us what you have. C. C. Watson Co., Inc., 1210 Broadway, N. Y.

Heard on "Change." "I'm a 'bull' on this market," said the first operator. "Same here," rejoined operator No. 2. "Let's go over to the cafe and purchase a couple of hours."

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM A WELL KNOWN WASHINGTON DRUGGIST.

In reference to KIDNEY PILLS, the great remedy for all kidney and bladder troubles. "Within the last five months I have sold 5,000 bottles of KIDNEY PILLS for Malaria, Chills and Fever. Our customers speak very well of it. Henry Evans, 223 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. KIDNEY PILLS 50 cents, all druggists, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Evans & Co., Washington, D. C."

FOREST DESTROYED BY FIRE

Pride of Late King George of Greece Reduced to Ashes—Played Large Part in History.

The wonderful forest of Tatol, the pride of the late King George of Greece, was destroyed when fire reduced to ashes the summer residence of his son, King Constantine. The tens of thousands of dollars spent in cultivating a flourishing pine wood, as an example of what might be done with forestry in barren Attica, have been burned up as completely as if the banknotes themselves had been thrown in the fire.

Tatol played a large part in the history of Greece. Here the Spartans established themselves in 413 B. C. to cut off the supply of grain and food-stuffs bound into Athens from Euboea, with the purpose of starving out the Athenian population. And in 404 B. C., while Lysander blockaded Athens and the Piræus by sea, the Spartans descended from the vicinity of Tatol, attacked and forced the capitulation of Athens, ending the Peloponnesian war. The burnt forest, laboriously planted and protected, was considered to be a memorial to the past greatness of Greece.

Work for Unemployed Men.

In Town Planning, James F. McCruden tells how a number of unemployed men were put to work last winter cleaning out private alleys, vacant lots and mosquito-breeding places in fashion similar to that used in Chicago during the recent period of industrial depression. The aim was to fix payment on such a basis that a man would continue in the work only as long as he was unable to find other employment.

In every large community insanitary conditions exist on a considerable amount of property belonging to the city itself which is unimproved and upon land the owners of which are inaccessible or the title of which is in dispute. Thousands of cubic yards of refuse and filth were gathered and collected from vacant lots throughout the city. In many cases the lots, after being cleaned, were turned into neighborhood recreation centers, tennis courts and other places of amusement.



"Another Article Against Coffee"

In spite of broad publicity, many people do not realize the harm the 2½ grains of caffeine in the average cup of coffee does to many users, until they try a 10 days' change to

POSTUM

Postum satisfies the desire for a hot table drink, and its users generally sleep better, feel better, smile oftener and enjoy life more.

A fair trial—off coffee and on Postum—shows

"There's a Reason"

ROAD BUILDING

NEED OF STANDARD METHODS

Roads Should Be Classified on Basis of Density of Traffic into Main Lines and Feeders.

Standardized methods of road construction and a standard system of classifying highways are needed. No system of classifying highways is better than that of traffic density. It is highly desirable that careful counts should be instituted by state highway officials to determine the present main routes of travel. Just as in railroad evolution, density of traffic determines the amount of investment, so highways should be classified on the basis of density of traffic into trunk lines, main lines and feeders.

In railroading, a light traffic is handled by a single line of track with switches; main line traffic is handled by double tracks. Trunk lines handling heavy traffic are sometimes four tracked, six tracked and even eight tracked.

The solution reached in the construction of permanent country roads around Cleveland is instructive. It is similar to the solution followed in



Good Roads in New York.

railway evolution. The right of way for the highway lies between two fences 60 feet, more or less, apart. Economy is attained by building the permanent highway one-half as wide, leaving the balance of the dirt road for the present as before.

In railroading it is an axiom that the capacity of a single track of railway with sufficient switches and uniform speed of trains is practically unlimited. In Cuyahoga county, Ohio, hundreds of miles of permanent country roads of narrow widths are being built, using a special type of brick which is produced cheaply in that locality for the surface, set upon cement foundations. Future generations may widen these country auto tracks if they so desire. But they will act more wisely if they invest the money in an equal number of miles of new narrow roads of permanent construction to act as feeders.

A 12-foot permanent road is passable, summer and winter, for the heaviest loads. The dirt road lies to one side of the new trackway just as before. The country needs thousands of miles of narrow roads of permanent construction, intersecting as feeders with the wider main lines and trunk lines. Such feeders need not be wider than 12 feet. The advantages are plain. Not only are such roads passable summer, fall, winter and spring for the heaviest loads, but they are also permanent.

And, above all, they are a state and municipal undertaking, and not a subject for federal endowment.—Wall Street Journal.

WIDE WAGON TIRES FAVORED

Oklahoma Adopted Measure After Considerable Study of Road Question—Most Economical.

Oklahoma, when it drafted its new road legislation, provided a penalty for using wagons of two tons or more capacity that do not have at least three-inch tires. The measure was adopted after a considerable study of the road question. Dealers who sell vehicles which do not come up to the state requirement make themselves liable for a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each wagon sold.

Tests by the federal roads department indicate that the three-inch tire is the most economical for farmers. Instead of being destructive to roads, it helps to make them better. Narrow-tired wagons, which are universally common, are very hard on roads.

Two Enemies of Roads. The two greatest enemies of roads are water and politics. Of these, politics is the worst, for water will run downhill, while no one knows which way politics will run.—M. O. Eldridge.

Time for Garden Work. Save a half hour at the close of the day for work in the garden. It cannot be better employed.

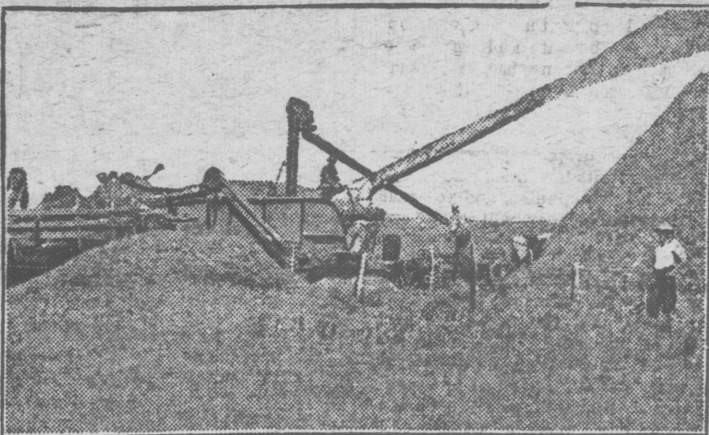
Best Selling Apple. The King apple is said to be the best seller and brings a good price.

To Identify Potatoes. Stick up a shingle in the box of seed of early potatoes with the name of the variety on it. That will not forget; you may.

Plowing for Wheat. Where wheat follows corn, set the plow point deeper. Bring up some earth that has not been worn threadbare.

Tags for Sheep. Tag the sheep before they get on green feed.

STRAW GOOD FOR BEDDING AND FEEDING



CONSERVING STRAW ON WESTERN WHEAT FIELD.

Straw from early-cut grain, harvested without being damaged by rain, makes an excellent rough winter's feed for horses, mules and cattle. Last winter, owing to the scarcity and high price of hay, large quantities of wheat and oat straw were fed to cows and sheep. Wheat straw is fed to horses, cows and sheep; do not be sparing of it. Put enough into the racks for them to pick out the best and use what they leave each day for litter. It is sometimes a great convenience and we think economical, to cut the straw into chaff, not only to feed, but for bedding, says a writer in Baltimore American. The straw absorbs more liquid and the soiled portions can be removed more readily from the rest of the bedding, and there is less waste of straw. When cut straw and chaff are used for bedding, the manure can be easily spread with the manure spreader.

The threshing machines are now made in the Middle states, with straw cutters, the wheat, as fast as threshed is run through the cutter and blown into the mow. The usual charge for threshing and cutting the straw is 6¢ to 7¢ cents per bushel. This is a great convenience, as it saves extra handling. Good, dry wheat straw is worth fully half the price of second-crop clover and mixed grasses cut off the wheat stubbles, or \$2.50 to \$3 per ton. Straw should not be sold off the farm unless the money is used for buying wheat bran, cottonseed meal or flaxseed meal with the money. In the best farmed sections of Pennsylvania the wheat is mostly threshed during the winter, as the straw is wanted for feed and litter. If the straw is ricked in the yard, have the rick topped off and tied down to prevent rain damaging the straw. If the rick is properly built the straw will keep dry.

GOOD PROTEIN FEED FURNISHED BY RAPE

Crop Can Be Sown Any Time During Summer—Not as Good as Alfalfa or Clover.

As an annual forage for hogs I have found that rape sown most any time during the summer will furnish an excellent quality of summer pasture, says a writer in an exchange. Of course alfalfa and red clover make a better forage and furnish a higher grade of feed as well as hay if not pastured too closely, but these crops are not always available and cannot be grown on short notice. Rape furnishes a good protein feed at small expense and that is what growing shoats require during the summer months, but it is sometimes a little difficult to get them started to eating rape.

I have found several ways by which to overcome this difficulty. In the first place, I prefer to sow oats with the rape. I broadcast about four pounds of rape seed to the acre, then drill in about a bushel of oats to the acre. The shoats will readily eat the green oats and in doing so are bound to get a taste of the rape, and when the taste is once acquired they will eat it readily. Another method is by feeding them a little corn in the rape patch so that in eating that they will eat some of the leaves.

I have had excellent results with successive plantings of rape in small patches fenced off with permanent fences. This makes it possible to turn the shoats on one patch a while, then when that is fed down fairly close turn them on another; this provides a patch of good tender rape for them during the entire summer. A neighbor has had good results by using a movable fence, by means of which he turns his shoats on different portions of the patch so that each portion has a chance to recover from feeding.

If it is intended to hog down a patch of corn in the fall, it will add considerable to the feeding value to sow some rape seed in the field between the rows at the time of the last cultivation of the corn. Growing shoats require muscle-building protein feeds rather than fat-producing carbohydrates. I have found corn, wheat middlings and tankage fed in self-feeders a good supplement for summer pasture.

USING MOLASSES AS RATION FOR SWINE

Not Worth as Much, Pound for Pound, as Corn or Hominy—Good for Show Purposes.

"While molasses is somewhat palatable for pigs, it is not worth as much, pound for pound, as corn or hominy feed, and it is not used to any great extent," says John Evard, hog specialist at the Iowa experiment station, in answer to inquiries that have been coming to him asking about molasses as a swine ration.

A little molasses will make the feed palatable and it is right for feeding for show purposes, but the average farmer who wants to feed it should start on a small scale and not buy more than a barrel of it at first.

Feeding molasses or black strap, as it is called, comes from two different sources, either cane or beet. Feeders differ, but the most of them seem to favor the cane molasses as the better kind.

GRAIN MIXTURE FOR CALVES

Whole Oats, Wheat Bran, Cornmeal and Oilmeal Are Recommended—Give Salt and Water.

A good grain mixture for young calves consists of 50 parts of whole oats, 30 parts wheat bran, 10 parts cornmeal and 10 parts oilmeal. The amount given should vary from a handful for young calves to three pounds for a two-year-old heifer. Give fresh water and salt daily.

TIME FOR FILLING SILO IS UNCERTAIN

Dry Years Bring Special Problems, but Make Receipts More Necessary.

No rule can be laid down for filling the silo during a year of short rainfall, says C. H. Eckles of the Missouri College of Agriculture. When the corn matures normally the time to put it in the silo is when the kernels are dented and glazed, but the kernel still soft enough so it may be broken with the thumbnail. At this time the husks will generally be turning yellow at the end of the ear. Corn may be put in after it is almost dry if enough water is added.

When corn is injured by the drought it should be allowed to stand as long as there is any hope at all of its getting rain to complete its growth. If it begins to die it should be put in the silo, as by this means what feed value it contains will be saved. If it cannot be put into the silo just then it may be shocked and put in later, as tests at the Missouri agricultural experiment station have shown that shocked corn makes good silage. Of course, it is not as good as that made at the usual time.

When filling the silo, remember that silage spoils if too dry or the air is not expelled by thorough tramping. The tendency of late years has been to put corn in the silo too dry. It should be moist enough to wet the feet of the men who tramp it. If too dry, add water by running it into the blower. At least two men are needed to tramp the silage at filling. Special attention should be given to packing well around the edges. If the walls of the silo are not in good condition repairs should be made to keep out the air. If the doors do not fit well a good plan is to place a piece of tarred paper over the door on the inside, allowing it to extend about two feet on each side.

SWEET CLOVER HAY FAVORED FOR LAMBS

Interesting Experiment Reported From Wyoming Experiment Station on Feeding.

An interesting experiment has been reported to the Wyoming station on lamb feeding.

For 14 weeks different mixtures of feed were given lambs. Those receiving sweet clover hay, corn and a small amount of oilmeal made an average gain of 30.7 pounds a head during the feeding period mentioned. The lambs fed native grass hay, oats and oil meal made but 20.3 pounds gain during the same feeding period of 14 weeks.

This is a most excellent showing for sweet clover hay and it should encourage farmers in the Southwest to sow it, not only for lambs, but for hogs, cows and beef cattle as well as for soil improvement.

Sweet clover hay is said to lose much of the bitter taste that is sometimes objectionable to animals, eating sweet clover plants green.

In the experiment mentioned above the Wyoming station explained that the sweet clover hay used in this experiment was rather coarse and stemmy, but despite this the lambs ate it readily. The conclusion was that "sweet clover hay is very nutritious, readily digestible and contains a high percentage of crude protein."

Good Start for Pigs. Care should be taken with young pigs. See that they get a good start for this means much to their early growth and satisfactory development.

Mating the Geese. A mating of geese can be continued for seven or eight years without a change.

Birds Need "Greens." Don't omit fresh vegetables and green stuff from the fowls' diet.

DAIRY FACTS

HEAT REDUCES FLOW OF MILK

Poor Pastures and Flies Also Contribute to Loss—Main Thing is to Feed Cows Well.

(By C. H. ECKLES, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.)

During hot weather the milk flow of the average herd drops down nearly half. The heat and the condition of the pastures common at that time of the year are the main causes of this drop. The flies generally blamed are of much less importance than other conditions. The real cause is the failure of the animals to eat sufficient feed. Poor pastures, heat, the flies may all contribute to this result. It will be observed that during the hot weather the cows will graze but little and come to the barn at night evidently hungry. To produce three gallons of milk a day a cow has to gather at least 100 or 125 pounds of grass. If the pastures are short and the weather hot, generally this much grass will not be gathered and soon the milk flow goes down.

The influence of these summer conditions cannot be removed, but may be improved. The main thing is to see



Results of Good Management.

that the cows do not lack food. They should be in the pasture at night and during the earliest, coolest part of the day. If the pasture is short, feed silage or green crops. It is well known to all experienced with dairy cattle that when the milk flow goes down once for lack of feed it is impossible to bring it back to where it was before by better feeding later. To get a high production of milk during the year the cow must be kept at a high level of production all the time. For this reason do not neglect the cows during the hot weather and expect them to come back strong again when conditions become better in the fall. Keep them going all the time.

FURNISHING WATER FOR COWS

Suitable and Adequate Supply Demands Dairyman's Careful Attention—Avoid All Germs.

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may also carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption or be dangerous to the cow herself.

During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, and unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them all the time, they should be watered two or three times a day. If possible, the water should be 15 or 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day. If a boiler is used for running a separator or for heating water to wash and sterilize utensils, steam from it can readily and cheaply be used to warm the water.—Farmers' Bulletin 743.

NEARBY MARKET FOR BUTTER

Dairyman Is Fortunate Who Has String of Private Customers—Give First-Class Article.

It is one thing to produce an article and another to get a good price for it, even when it is worth it. The private dairyman is most favorably situated when he has a good nearby market for butter composed of people whom he knows well. There is no better trade than a private one made up of selected customers, provided the producer supplies them with a first-class article of butter.

Selling to the nearby stores, as many people do, is, for the most part, like giving butter away, unless one can make some arrangement other than the ordinary ones. As a rule, the country merchant pays a very low price for butter, and in many instances it is safe to say that he pays as much as it is worth. The fact is, he often pays more than the poor butter is worth and less than the value of good.

Mixture for Calves. Some good feeders say that a mixture of two parts of corn and one part of oats, fed immediately after milk to calves, gives as good results as oilmeal and ready-mixed calf meals purchased often at a much higher price.

Milk Cows Clean. It not only pays to milk the cows clean to get the last and richest milk but it also keeps them from drying up. Careless habits in finishing milking will soon make the cows go dry and cut down the profits.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

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Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other makes. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Constant Reader. "Billings is a pessimist, isn't he?" "Yes. He's so fond of bad news that he goes down cellar every morning to read the gas and electric meters."

Dr. Peery's "DEAD SHOT" is an effective medicine for Worms or Tapeworm in adults or children. One dose is sufficient and no supplemental purge necessary.—Adv.

An Eye to Business. "This play is the worst ever. I am going to demand my money back."

"Wait until after the next act, old man. Ten years elapse between acts 1 and 3, and you can demand interest on your money for that length of time."

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists. GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFG'S., Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

Wrong Time O' Year. "That fellow seems excited about something."

"Yes. He was born in Kansas and this is the first time he has ever seen the ocean."

"Dumph! He must be a stupid cuss to wait until the bathing season is nearly over before coming to take a look at it."

CLEAR RED PIMPLY FACES

Red Hands, Red Scalp With Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

The soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, they meet every want in toilet preparations. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

At a Disadvantage.

"Have any trouble with your summer boarders this year?"

"No," answered Mr. Cobble. "That is, none worth mentioning. There was a lady schoolteacher stayin' with us who didn't seem to think much of my grammar, but as I wasn't chargin' nothin' for my grammar, she couldn't come right out and make no regular complaint."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Obliging.

Mrs. Simmons was rather taken aback by learning that her new domestic's name was the same as her own daughter's.

"Your name, Katherine, and my daughter's being the same makes matters somewhat confusing," said Mrs. Simmons. "Suppose we change it?"

"Oh don't mind, mum," replied the girl.

"That's very nice," said the mistress. "How do you like, say, the name of Bridget?"

"Well, mum," returned the domestic, "it's not meself that's over particular. O'm willing to call th' young lady any name ye'd suggest, mum."

Sties, Granulated Eyelids, Sore and Inflamed Eyes healed promptly by the use of ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—Adv.

Money-Making Scheme.

"You say you'd like to own a bat-tleship?"

"Yes."

"That's a curious wish. What would you do with it?"

"I'd anchor it off Newport and lease it to fashionable folk for dances."

China has a yearly tree-planting day.

WINCHESTER



"LEADER" AND "REPEATER" SHOT SHELLS

For the high flyers, or the low flyers, "Leader" and "Repeater" shells have the reach, spread and penetration. Their great sale is due to these qualities, which insure a full bag. Made in many gauges and loads.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR THE W BRAND

Thousands Tell It

Why dally along with backache and kidney or bladder troubles? Thousands tell you how to find relief. Here's a case to guide you. And it's only one of thousands. Forty thousand American people are publicly praising Doan's Kidney Pills. Surely it is worth the while of any one who has a bad back, who feels tired, nervous and run-down, who endures distressing urinary disorders, to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. M. W. Rader, "Very Pleased to Tell a Story" 501 Tazewell Ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va., says: "My kidneys were in bad shape and my back was very weak and ached terribly. I had a sharp knife-like pain darted through me. I was nervous, languid and had dizzy spells and headaches. Mornings, I was so stiff I could hardly get up. Doan's Kidney Pills were the first remedy that helped me and six boxes cured me. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Backache

Yager's Liniment is excellent for any kind of pain or congestion. It quickly relieves backache and rheumatic pains, and is a splendid remedy for Neuralgia, Sciatica, chest pains, sprains, strains, swellings and enlargements.

Keep a bottle in your home for emergencies—you never can tell when you will require something of the sort.

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A toilet preparation of worth. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

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Kills Rats, Mice, Snags, etc. outdoors. Head and Neck.

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